

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Santa Cruz Grand Jury's Report on the Water Bond Case.

CITY COUNCIL'S ERROR.

Severe Censure of the Legal Adviser Who Misled the Officials.

THE DISHONEST PURCHASERS.

A Review of the Case Which Has Involved the Seaside City in so Much Trouble.

SANTA CRUZ, March 12.—The Grand Jury presented a report this afternoon mostly devoted to an investigation of the city bond transactions. The failure of Coffin & Stanton, who took the bonds, to comply with the law is pointed out. Then it goes on to say: That a grave error was committed by the City Council in turning over the bonds to Walter Stanton without following strictly the provisions of the law seems inconceivable, but that such an error was intentional or that any member of the Council was guilty of criminal intent or willful wrongdoing the Grand Jury does not believe. The Council was unfortunately misled as to the law in the matter, and that fact alone caused them to take the mistaken course which was so unfortunate in its consequences. The Grand Jury censures the legal adviser of the Council.

With regard to Coffin & Stanton the Grand Jury has no doubt of their dishonesty, but it does not find that any of them has been guilty of a crime within the strict meaning of the law. Throughout the whole transaction the firm has surrounded itself with technical safeguards so as to enable them to escape punishment.

The bond matter has been a subject of discussion here for months. When the city had issued bonds for construction of water works no purchaser could be found in this State. Then Coffin & Stanton, a New York firm, became the purchasers. Aside from money paid for the works \$30,000 had been expended for water rights and reservoir site. Last year a proposition to refund the city's indebtedness was made by Walter Stanton, a member of the firm which purchased the original bonds. The refunding proposition was carried, as the rate of interest was lowered and time of payment extended twenty years. Notice of sale of bonds was advertised, but Coffin & Stanton were the only bidders, taking the entire issue, \$360,000.

Stanton carried away the bonds without having advanced any cash for them. In October Coffin & Stanton went into insolvency. Then an investigation was commenced and it was found that they had hypothecated the refunding bonds in various Eastern banks.

The main trouble is that the city has out two sets of bonds, each drawing interest. Until the matter is settled the City Treasurer will not pay interest on either set. As the city has been clearly deceived as to refunding bonds, their payment will be fought. A taxpayers' association is already organized to resist payment. Coffin & Stanton's affairs are in the hands of a receiver, whose last report shows that their liabilities were over \$3,000,000, and all that came into his hands was about \$15,000. There are enough legal points to insure a victory for the city as to the refunding of the bonds if the case ever comes to trial. It is expected that a case will soon be brought into court.

SOTO'S TRIAL FOR MURDER.

Completion of the Impaneling of a Jury in the Case.

SANTA CRUZ, March 12.—The impaneling of a jury was completed this afternoon to try Abram Soto, an 18-year-old boy, charged with the murder of Juan Gonsago, near Watsonville, recently.

The District Attorney made the opening statement, saying that the parties were returning from the house of one Castro, where they had been drinking, and while on the road home became engaged in a quarrel, when Soto deliberately killed Gonsago.

The defense set up the plea of self-defense and will endeavor to prove that Gonsago attacked Soto, who was forced to defend himself with a knife. They intend to show that deceased was of a quarrelsome disposition.

Want Illegal Contracts Set Aside.

SANTA CRUZ, March 12.—At a meeting of the City Council last evening resolutions from the Taxpayers' Association were read requesting the Mayor and Council to institute without delay proper legal proceedings in behalf of the city to have all contracts, resolutions, deeds, mortgage or trust deeds, bonds, refunding bonds and mortgage bonds as may have been improperly or illegally made, executed or issued vacated, canceled and set aside. The matter was referred to the City Attorney.

Delegates to Manufacturers' Convention.

SANTA CRUZ, March 12.—F. A. Hihn, A. D. Pena and L. L. Thurber have been selected as delegates by the Taxpayers' Association to the Manufacturers' Association convention, which is to meet in San Francisco.

Petitions to Save Azoff's Life.

SANTA CRUZ, March 12.—Petitions to the Governor for a commutation of the sentence of Anthony Azoff, the murderer of Detective Len Harris, under sentence of death, are being circulated throughout the county.

Populists Want an Organ.

SANTA CRUZ, March 12.—The Populists have decided to incorporate with a capital stock of \$10,000 for the purpose of continuing their organ, the New Charter.

SANTA ANA SENSATION.

Frank Littlefield Tried to Kill a Family at Anaheim.

SANTA ANA, Cal., March 12.—Quite a sensation was caused yesterday afternoon at Anaheim by Frank Littlefield coming in and surrendering to the authorities.

"On investigation it was learned that he

had tried to exterminate a whole family by shooting at his brother Sheldon, then at his brother's wife and then at the wife's mother, Mrs. Adams, but fortunately his aim was poor and he missed them.

The reason of the shooting is said to be that Frank considered his brother Sheldon had disgraced the family by marrying Miss Adams and to get out of the difficulty he proposed to kill his brother and his wife and then shoot the mother-in-law on general principles.

SAN BERNARDINO FORGER CAUGHT.

A Young Man's Criminal Career Checked at Its Beginning.

SAN BERNARDINO, March 12.—A career of forgery was cut short here today by the arrest of W. W. Sarber, a young man barely of age. Yesterday he forged the name of A. N. Younglove, a prominent citizen of Riverside, to a check for \$8 on the First National Bank of Riverside. He had made the acquaintance of prominent railroad people here, and with the indorsement of one of them got a check cashed by a bank here.

He then forged a check for \$75 on a San Bernardino bank and presented it today to the First National Bank of Riverside. It happened at the same moment that the first forged check came back to Riverside through the mails, and the cashier noticing the similarity of the chirography detained Sarber and sent for an officer.

Sarber broke down and made a full confession. He claims that this is his first offense.

FIESTA DE LOS ANGELES.

INDICATIONS THAT THE CARNIVAL WILL BE A SUCCESSFUL EVENT.

SALT LAKE WILL SEND A HANDSOME FLOAT FOR THE BIG PARADE.

LOS ANGELES, March 12.—Popular subscriptions to the Fiesta fund have reached a total of \$12,287.50. The information received from San Francisco that the merchants there are making ready to send down floats for the carnival is gratifying to the committees, and following this information comes news that Salt Lake City also desires to be represented in the pageant. The citizens of the latter city have written for instructions as to the manner of securing a place, and they promise to send at least one float.

Chinese merchants, who furnished such a splendid display last year, notified the committees today that they had collected money to pay the expenses of their parade and that they could be expected to make a good showing in the procession.

A Crusade Against Vice.

LOS ANGELES, March 12.—The Police Commission is considering the inauguration of a crusade against dives and respectable houses. At a meeting today the proposition was introduced to have the occupants removed from Alameda street to quarters in a less prominent part of the city and to allow them licenses, the Commissioners being inclined to believe that if this is done these slaves will be under better police control. No decided action was taken.

The Mystery of a Leg.

LOS ANGELES, March 12.—Mrs. Etta Hoffman has not yet been found and the police are at a loss to offer a tangible solution to the mystery of the finding of a woman's leg in a pile of debris on Broadway. It was said that the limb came from the person of Miss McCrady of Pasadena, who underwent a surgical operation some time ago, but to-day it was learned that Miss McCrady's leg was amputated in Lincoln, Neb.

Accused of Murder.

LOS ANGELES, March 12.—The examination of Mrs. Elizabeth O'Hara on a charge of murder was commenced this morning in the Township Court. She is accused of having given poisoned cakes to Eddie Strange and Johnnie Henderson, the boy last named having died after eating one of the cookies.

Dedication of the Odd Fellows' Building.

LOS ANGELES, March 12.—Dedictory services at the new Odd Fellows' building were held this afternoon. Grand Master J. H. Simpson of San Francisco was master of ceremonies, assisted by N. E. Stephens, grand master of New Mexico. The building cost \$46,900.

Woman's Press Association Meeting.

LOS ANGELES, March 12.—The Southern California Woman's Press Association began a three days' session here today. Mrs. E. S. Marshall of San Francisco presides.

SHARPERS OF SAN DIEGO.

REAL-ESTATE DEALERS IN TROUBLE FOR VARIOUS SHADY TRANSACTIONS.

ONE ARREST ON A CHARGE OF EMBEZZLEMENT AND MORE TO FOLLOW.

SAN DIEGO, March 12.—J. McCormack, a real-estate dealer of this city, was arrested and held in \$500 bonds for embezzlement. McCormack has been before the court at least four times in the past three months charged with obtaining money under false pretenses, but as the amounts obtained in each case were small he was allowed to pay up and keep the matter quiet. To-day's examination, however, was more serious. Thomas E. Ashton of Holton, Kans., sent \$220 to McCormack last June to pay off a mortgage held by Henry Pahlow, and McCormack, so far as can be discovered, devoted the money to his own use. Ashton found that McCormack had gone off on a spree with his money, and he had to pay the amount over again.

Six or seven weeks ago McCormack received \$400 in commissions to divide with a partner, but he again went away and his partner got nothing. Then McCormack began to pass checks that turned out to be bogus, and he narrowly escaped punishment several times.

It is understood that two other real estate dealers will be arrested to-morrow on a criminal charge. The Walker case stirred up things and a general investigation reveals various cloudy transactions on the part of certain real estate men. The funeral of J. Walker, the real estate dealer who committed suicide last week after his arrest for forging a deed in an endeavor to swindle a land-buyer, took place today.

THE TERMINAL BILL.

Favorable Action on the Proposition of the Valley Road.

PASSES THE ASSEMBLY.

Persistent Attempts to Block the Measure in Various Ways Fail.

THE LEGISLATORS WHO OPPOSE.

Indications That the Senate Will Not Hesitate in Passing the Bill When It Comes Up.

SACRAMENTO, March 12.—The bill to permit the San Joaquin Valley road to lease terminal facilities in San Francisco from the State Board of Harbor Commissioners came to the Senate this afternoon and was made a special order for to-morrow.

The Southern Pacific, through its lobbyists, has been doing everything in its power to defeat the bill with amendments or to delay its passage.

The Southern Pacific lobby has been persistent and pestiferous in its efforts, but there is every prospect that the Senate will vote as the House votes and pass the bill.

A last attempt was made to delay the bill in the Assembly. Reid of Trinity and Brusie of Sacramento were the leading objectors. Reid talked till the House made him stop. His arguments were based upon the hypothesis that the State was asked to give the mud flats to the San Joaquin Valley road outright. He also began a personal attack upon the promoters of the road, which was promptly ruled out of order.

It is said that Reid had this morning spent a half hour in consultation with Judge C. W. Cross, the attorney for the Southern Pacific Company, who is now doing the work formerly performed by the late W. W. Stow, but Reid denies having had a conference with Mr. Cross.

It was not till 11 o'clock that Powers of San Francisco was able to call up the motion to reconsider the bill. Brusie of Sacramento objected.

"Wait till the special file is completed," he said. "It will only take a short time, and there is no use neglecting necessary business."

Then Reid arose and began a harangue intended apparently to insult those urging the passage of the bill and take up time. He began to ramble into a thesis on the formation of sugar refineries in Philadelphia until Powers interrupted with: "Mr. Speaker; a point of order. The gentleman is not speaking to the question." The Speaker cautioned Reid.

"I wanted to show," Reid began again, "that corporations are sometimes formed and then absorbed by other corporations. I wanted to explain that while this new railroad company is professedly for the people it is not altogether for the people, because men don't put \$500,000 and \$250,000 into affairs for the good of the people altogether."

Dyer of San Francisco asked Mr. Reid, "I want to know if you were not in consultation with the lawyer of the Southern Pacific Company and if you did not get your points from him?"

"I deny it, sir," shouted Reid, "and I would like to ask if there are not members here who have property near these mud flats that they would like to sell? No member on this floor has a right to say that I am in league with the Southern Pacific Company. My record will show that I have fought against it from the beginning."

Brusie of Sacramento then made a peculiar plea for delay. It was that the minority had not yet been able to bring any new arguments to bear and the majority by which the bill had passed was so enormous there was no reason yet to expect that the motion to reconsider would carry.

Then the roll was called. The motion to reconsider was lost by a vote of 9 to 58. This was not remarkable in itself, but the vote was.

Bulla, Cutter, Hatfield, Wade and Weyse, who voted against the bill, changed over. Even Brusie, who fought on the floor for delay and reconsideration, voted against reconsideration at last.

Cochlin (D.) of San Francisco, Devine (D.) of San Francisco, Glass (R.) of San Luis Obispo, Osborn (R.) of Santa Cruz and Sanford (D.) of Mendocino voted against the bill this morning and for reconsideration. Bennett of Ventura also voted for reconsideration, but protested that it was a mistake.

Barker of Santa Barbara, Collins of Alameda and Reid of Trinity were the only members voting against the bill yesterday who did so today. Speaker Lynch voted for the first time to-day. He voted in favor of the San Joaquin Valley road. Among the absentees one voted for the bill yesterday and two voted against it. The vote in full was as follows:

Ayes—Barker, Bennett, Cochlin, Collins, Devine, Glass, Osborn, Reid, Sanford—9.
Noes—Ash, Bachman, Bassford, Belshaw, Berry, Bettman, Bledsoe, Boothby, Brusie, Bulla, Butler, Cargill, Cutter, Dale, Davis, Devitt, Dinkelspiel, Dixon, Dodge, Dunbar, Dwyer, Ewing, Fassett, Freeman, Gay, Galt, Hall, Hatfield, Holland, Hudson, Johnson, Keen, Kelsey, Kenyon, Laugher, Meads, McCarthy, Merrill, Nelson, North, O'Day, Phelps, Powers, Price, Richards, Rowell, Spencer, Staley, Swisher, Thomas, Tibbitts, Twigg, Wade, Wayne, Weyse, Wilkinson, Zocchi, Mr. Speaker—58.

Absent—Coleman, Healey, Huber, Jones, Laird, Lewis, Llewellyn, McKelvey, Pendleton, Robinson, Stansell, Tomblin, Wilkins—13.

THE ASSEMBLY.

PASSAGE OF THE BILL TO CLOSE BARBER-SHOPS ON SUNDAY.

SACRAMENTO, March 12.—Dwyer of San Francisco in the Assembly to-day got through two bills of special interest to the contractors of his city. One authorizes the Supervisors to complete municipal buildings. The other allows them to change the plans during the course of the work.

The bill to close barber-shops on Sunday will now go to the Governor. Bledsoe

tried to kill it by an amendment, which was spiritedly opposed by Dinkelspiel, and the original bill passed.

Thomas of Nevada obtained the passage of two bills appropriating \$1800 for the salary of the Debris Commissioner and his secretary.

Spencer introduced a scheme to purify primary elections. He told the House it had been drawn up after careful study and consultation with over a hundred politicians and others.

"Who are some of these politicians?" asked Reid of Trinity.

"Mr. Cator, Mr. Papper, Mr. Kelly—" "Which Mr. Kelly?"

"Martin Kelly."

At once Bledsoe of Humboldt was shouting: "Mr. Speaker, in that case I move that we strike out the enacting clause."

The motion passed. Later it was voted down and the proposed amendments put before the House. Then Dixon introduced a set of amendments as a substitute. His scheme is similar to that now in vogue.

The proposed amendments went over till to-morrow afternoon.

Among the appropriation bills passed were: \$55,000 for new buildings at the Preston School; \$400 to George H. Tay for heating apparatus at the San Jose Normal School; \$4278 for transporting insane persons; \$2000 for legal services of James A. Johnson in harbor-front cases; \$300 reward for the capture of W. B. Coup; \$42,655 35 to pay the militia for services last July.

The proposed constitutional amendment exempting from taxation personal property to the value of \$500 was passed.

It was thought the county division bill was dead. To-night it was discovered to be on the special urgency file. This caused a row. It came out that the bill had been withdrawn from the file. Ordinarily this would have been overlooked. Mr. Davis noticed it, though. He had the bill placed on the second-reading file.

Last night Pendleton had the bill placed on the special urgency file stating that Llewellyn, who is sick in San Francisco, had authorized him to do so. He only named the number of the bill, and no one knew it was the measure about which so many unsavory stories hang, till to-night. Then it was thought that some hocus pocus had been employed and an explanation was demanded.

The teachers' pension bill was killed by a vote of 32 to 31. The Assembly bill authorizing the appointment of a State veterinary and of county veterinaries was passed through the exertions of Bettman by a vote of 44 to 25. It will be remembered that a Senate bill exactly similar to this was defeated a short time ago, and was denounced as iniquitous.

The proposition to give San Diego \$25,000 to found a high school was passed. In order to get the proposition to the southern town is to give the State sixteen acres of land with two large schoolhouses.

No soldier companies other than the national and State troops can parade with guns if the bill passed in the Assembly tonight becomes a law. The measure will allow the Odd Fellows and similar orders to carry swords, but no firearms are to be used.

Only eight votes were registered against the bill providing that all supplies for State institutions should, when it is possible, be of California manufacture.

Under any circumstances the goods must be American, and nothing is to be of penal or Chinese labor manufacture.

The Assembly refused to concur in the Senate's resolution to adjourn Thursday night. Instead they adopted an amendment fixing the time at Saturday night. This will be accepted to-morrow by the Senate, as that body will have much to do by Thursday night.

THE SENATE.

VETO OF THE PURE MILK BILL SUSTAINED.

SACRAMENTO, March 12.—Senator Withington sought to have the Senate this morning pass his pure milk bill over the Governor's veto, but failed.

There was a little oratory let loose to wander about the Senate chamber this morning over the proposition to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed to give the State Board of Examiners jurisdiction over the various State charitable and penal institutions.

Senator Hart declared that the bill would place the State Printing Office and its employees under the Board of Examiners. The motion to reconsider was adopted by the following vote:

Ayes—Armas, Andrus, Bert, Denison, Earl, Flint, Ford, Frank, Hart, Henderson, Hollister, Hoyt, Linder, Mahoney, Martin, Mathews, McGowan, Shine, Shippee, Simpson, Smith—21.

Noes—Beard, Biggy, Burke, Dunn, Fay, Gesford, Gleaves, Langford, McAllister, Mitchell, Orr, Pedlar, Seawell, Seymour, Toner, Whitehurst, Withington—17.

The bill was made a special order for to-morrow.

THE INSURANCE BILL.

DEFEAT OF A SENATE AMENDMENT TO THE ASSEMBLY MEASURE.

SACRAMENTO, March 12.—The attempt to impose an unjust insurance bill on the State was beaten in the Assembly this morning. Dinkelspiel introduced and obtained the passage of a bill in the Assembly that caused great confusion in the insurance combine. It provided that all foreign insurance companies should deposit \$200,000 in bonds with the Treasurer of the State. The Senate inserted the word "fire," which would exclude all marine insurance companies from the provisions of the bill.

The House refused to concur in the amendment by an overwhelming vote. The bill will undoubtedly pass in its original form.

VETO OF MINERS' BILL.

Governor Budd's Action Sustained in the Assembly.

SACRAMENTO, March 12.—Governor Budd today vetoed the bill for which the hydraulic miners fought so hard in both houses. The bill was intended to make it more difficult than at present for the farmers to enjoin the hydraulic miners from mining. In his message concerning the bill, the Governor says:

The law proposed by Assembly bill 55 is so uncertain as to its operation and effect as to constitute, in my opinion, an unjust and injudicious legislation. Its adoption would, in many instances, deprive courts of their well-established powers absolutely necessary for the effective administration of the laws.

Cutter of Yuba in the Assembly, moved that the veto be considered at once, and it was sustained by a vote of 30 to 45.

BRIBERY.

Accusation of Corruption in the Senate.

BIGGY'S BOMBSHELL.

A Sensational Charge That Involves the Southern Pacific.

ALLEGED GO-BETWEEN.

Dunn Said to Have Formed a Combine to Guard the Road's Interests.

STATEMENT OF THE ACCUSER.

The Exposure Comes in the Attempt to Pass the Bill to Kill the One-Fare Act.

SACRAMENTO, March 12.—Senator Biggy accuses Senator Dunn of twice seeking to induce him to enter a legislative combine for revenue. Both Senators represent San Francisco districts. This is Senator Biggy's statement:

"Two years ago when I first came to Sacramento I was inexperienced in legislative affairs and devoted my attention to my duties. I left the Senate one Wednesday

afternoon on my way to luncheon. I was approached by Senator Dunn, who, of course, broke the matter gently to me, saying that there would be an opportunity to make money up here and no one would be a particle wiser, and it was customary in Legislatures to form such combinations.

"I asked Senator Dunn what he meant, letting him know at the same time that he knew my standing in San Francisco. Inasmuch as my friends feared at the time of my election that scandalous reports which frequently grow out of legislative sessions might wrongly be circulated about myself I determined to make no mistakes and do nothing which would be considered in any way dishonorable. I was born in San Francisco, have lived in the district which I represent thirty years, had a wife and children and could not afford, even had I so wished, to do anything which would bring disgrace upon me.

"Senator Dunn mentioned the railroad among other things from which a legislative revenue could be derived. He said that \$7000 could be made by each man in the combine. I explained my position and refused to discuss the proposition further.

"At the opening of this session I was approached in my seat in the Senate by this same Senator Dunn, who, in a confidential way, put to me the words that he hoped I would not be the 'same d— fool that I was two years ago.' I told him that I did not know that I had acted in that capacity. He declared that between \$7000 and \$8000 could be made for each Senator who entered into a combine to be composed of twenty-three Senators. He told me that if I knew the names of the Senators in this combine I would 'fall down.' I told him that the matter did not concern me and that I proposed to have nothing to do with such a combine. Senator Dunn mentioned the railroad, gas, the water, the telephone and the telegraph companies as among those from which a revenue could be derived. I did not discuss the subject further with him, because I did not wish to have anything to do with it.

"This is not the only peculiar phase of legislation that has happened this session. Chris Buckley sent for a certain Senator, so I am told, and that Senator is Senator Henderson, stating that there was a possibility for him to make considerable money in Sacramento. Senator Henderson told me this himself. He did not state the amount, but he said that Chris Buckley told him that the money could be made legitimately and that he could make a record for himself. Buckley mentioned the fact to Henderson that James Flynn had done nothing more than he (Buckley) was asking him (Henderson) to do. He said Flynn made his record, came down to San Francisco and was elected County Clerk. The conversation concluded by Buckley requesting Henderson to vote for John Daggett for United States Senator.

"On Sunday afternoon before leaving San Francisco to come to Sacramento, prior to the opening of the session of the Legislature, a friend of mine called at my house and said I had better not oppose Sam Rainey as he had powerful influence, and that as I had a brother in the Mint it might cause my brother to lose his position if I antagonized Rainey. My actions in the Senate speak for themselves."

This statement made to the press supplements what Senator Biggy said in the open Senate to-day.

The Southern Pacific political lobby had all but secured the passage of a bill to defeat the McCoppin one-fare act when Sena-

tor Biggy broke the spinal column of the Huntington lobby by his declaration.

It was Senator Seymour who brought up assembly bill 702 for consideration in the Senate this afternoon. Senator Biggy objected to its consideration at that time. He thought the San Francisco delegation should consider the bill at length. Senator Arms made quite an extended speech in opposition to Senator Biggy, demanding that the bill should be considered then and there. The Speaker pro tem. ruled that as the bill was on the Assembly special urgency file, it must be considered at the time.

It is a very innocent looking measure. It is entitled:

An act to amend sections 499 and 501 of the Civil Code of the State of California, relating to street railroads and to repeal an act, entitled "An act to limit and fix the rates of fares on street railroads in cities and towns of more than 100,000 inhabitants," approved January 1, 1878.

It is in reality one of the most insidious attempts at legislation ever made by the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. Its virtual purpose is to repeal the McCoppin act and to enable the Market-street railway combine to increase its charge for street fares in San Francisco. This is the text of the bill:

Section 1. Section 499 of the Civil Code of the State of California is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 499. Two lines of street railway, operated under different managements, may be permitted to use the same street, each paying an equal portion for the construction and maintenance of the tracks and the appurtenances used by said railroad jointly; but in no case must two lines of street railway, operated under different managements, occupy and use the same street, or streets, for more than five blocks.

Sec. 2. Section No. 501 of the Civil Code of the State of California is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 501. The rates of fares on the cars must not exceed 5 cents for one fare for any distance under three miles. In cities or towns of more than 100,000 inhabitants the rate of fares shall not exceed 5 cents for one fare for any distance in one general direction along the whole length of road or its connections operated by any one person or corporation. The cars must be of most improved construction for the comfort and convenience of passengers, and provided with brakes to stop the same when required. The rate of speed shall not be greater than twelve miles per hour. Any owner or owners of any street railroad violating any of the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and be punished by a fine of \$100 for each offense.

Sec. 3. An act entitled "An act to limit and fix the rates and fares on street railroads in cities and towns of more than 100,000 inhabitants," approved January 1, 1878, is hereby repealed.

Sec. 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Biggy claimed the floor at once and moved to strike out the words "operated under different managements" from the first section of the bill and to insert the word "consecutive" between the words "five" and "blocks" in the last line of the section. Biggy declared that he was suspicious of the manner in which the bill had been introduced into the Assembly. He wanted some man to get up and explain the bill and tell why the McCoppin act of 1878 should be repealed. He would ask the gentleman who was seeking to further the bill in the Senate to explain it.

Seamstress said never a word.

TALKING INCOME TAX.

Attorney-General Olney Upholds the Present Statute.

CONGRESS IS SUPREME.

No Court Can Ignore the Action of the National Body of Lawmakers.

THE TEST CASES LOST TIME.

Unless Former Decisions Are Disputed the Present Law Must Be Upheld.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The proceedings in the income-tax case in the Supreme Court to-day opened with an argument by Attorney-General Olney, on behalf of the Government, for the validity of the tax. The courtroom inside the bar was crowded, and there was no time when the limited capacity of the room was sufficient to accommodate the audience.

Mr. Olney began by saying that the chief interest of the Government in the litigation was limited to constitutional questions, which the several plaintiffs allege to be involved. Whether they are really involved he would not attempt to determine. An examination of the plaintiffs' bills and briefs and arguments seemed to him to show that many of the alleged objections to the validity of the income tax are simply perfunctory in character.

They are taken pro forma by way of precaution because of the possibility of a point developing in some unexpected connection and just as a good plea, but his knowledge of this case and of the pertinent remedies ever so thorough never fails to wind up with the general prayer for help and further relief. No time need be spent in discussing the averments that the income-tax law is an invasion of vested rights, or taxes property without due process of law. The propositions are pure generalities and if there is anything in them it is because they comprehend others which are the only real subjects of probable discussion.

Again, suppose it to be true that the income-tax law undertakes to ascertain the income of citizens by methods which are not only disagreeable but are infringements of personal rights, the consequence is not that the law is void but that the hotly denounced inquisitorial methods cannot be resorted to. The like considerations apply to the objection that the law is to be pronounced void because taxing the agencies and instrumentalities of the governments of the several States. It has not yet been definitely adjudicated and it is by no means admitted that the income of the State and of municipal securities is not taxable by the United States when assessed as part of the total income of the others.

"If I am right in these observations," he continued, "the constitutional contention of the plaintiff simmers down to two points. One is that the income tax is a direct tax and must be imposed according to the rule of apportionment, and the other is based upon the alleged violation of the constitution with regard to uniformity."

He declared that whether the income tax is what the constitution describes as a "direct" tax is a question as completely concluded by repeated adjudications as any question can be. It is not a direct tax within the meaning of the constitution unless five concurring judgments of this court have all been erroneous.

Speaking on another point raised by the appellants, he said no land tax is aimed at or attempted by the statute—there is no lien on land for payment—and the whole scope and tenor of the statutes show the contemplated subject of taxation to be personal property and to be nothing else.

Mr. Olney devoted considerable time to the meaning of the word "uniform" as applied to the collection of imposts, excises, etc., declaring that the word had a territorial application and no other.

"The power to tax," he said, "is for practical use and is necessarily to be adapted to the practical conditions of human life. These are never the same for any two persons, and as applied to any community, however small, are infinitely diversified. Regard being paid to them, nothing is more evident, nothing has been oftener declared by courts and jurists than that absolute equality of taxation is impossible, is, as characterized in an opinion of this court, only 'a baseless dream.'"

"No country, for example, no State of this Union, ever adopted a plan of taxation that did not except some portions of the community from a burden that was imposed upon others. The power to do so is unquestioned and is universally exercised. Nevertheless the power to exempt has bounds. It cannot be used without regard to the end in view nor to gratify a mere whim or caprice. The rules of uniformity place no restriction upon any division of the community into classes for taxable purposes which the Legislature may deem wise. Uniformity between members of a class treated for taxable purposes is required. It is quite beside the issue to argue in this or any other case that Congress has mistaken what public policy requires on that point. Congress is the sole and final authority and its decision, once made, controls every other department of the Government. The statute makes no exception in favor of a class that is not based on some obvious line of public policy, and the class being established one uniform rule is applicable to its members."

"Take, for example, the principal classifications of the grand division by which the entire population of the country is separated into people with incomes of \$4000 and under, which are non-taxable, and people with incomes of over \$4000, who are taxable. It is manifest that in this distinction Congress was proceeding upon definite views of public policy and was aiming at accomplishing a great public object. It was seeking to adjust the load of taxation to the shoulders of the community in the manner that would make it most easily borne and most lightly felt."

"Take another illustration—that of business corporations. Their net incomes are taxed at the standard rate of 2 per cent, but undiminished by the standard deduction of \$4000. The result may be that a man in business as a member of a corporation is taxable at a little higher rate than a man in the same business by himself or as a partner. Here, it is claimed, is a distinction without a difference. It is common knowledge that corporations are so successful an agency for the conduct of business and the accumulation of wealth

that a large section of the community views them with intense disfavor as maliciously and cunningly devised inventions for making rich people richer and poor people poorer. When, then, this income tax makes a special class of incomes at a higher rate than is applied to the incomes of persons not incorporated, it recognizes existing social facts and conditions which it would be folly to ignore."

Mr. Olney closed as follows: "It would certainly be a mistake to infer that this great array of counsel, this elaborate argumentation and these numerous and voluminous treatises, mislabeled by the name of briefs, have any tendency to indicate anything extraordinary or unique either in facts before the courts or in the rules of law, which are applicable to them. All these circumstances prove is the immense pecuniary stake that is being played for. It is so large that counsel fees and costs and printers' bills are absolutely of no consequence. It is so large and so stimulates the efforts of counsel that no rule or principle that stands in the way, however well settled and however long and universally acquiesced in, is suffered to pass unchallenged. It is matter for congratulation, indeed, that the existence of the constitution itself is not impeached, and that we are not treated to a logical demonstration that, for all taxable purposes, we are still under the old articles of confederation."

"Seriously speaking, however, I venture to suggest that all this laborious and erudite and formidable demonstration is bound to be without effect on one distinct ground. In its essence and in its last analysis it is nothing but a call upon the judicial department of the Government to supplant the political in the exercise of taxing power; to substitute its discretion for that of Congress in respect to the subject of taxation, the plan of taxation and all the distinctions and discriminations by which taxation is sought to be equitably adjusted to the resources and capacities of those who have it to bear. Such an effort, however weightily supported, can, I believe, have but one result. It is inevitably predestined to fail, unless this court shall, for the first time in its history, overlook and overstep the limits which separate the judicial from the legislative power, and the scrupulous observation of which is absolutely essential to the integrity of the constitutional system of our country."

When Olney closed James C. Carter began his argument. He stated that he appeared for the Continental Trust Company, which had been advised that the tax was constitutional, and he was glad to say they had decided to obey the law, for he was pleased that there were some rich men who did not object to the imposition of such a tax.

Carter asserted that he agreed with counsel for the appellants in the necessity for equality in taxation, but he stated that the true test in the matter of equality was the ability to pay, according to the principle of levying burdens.

Awaiting the Decision.
WASHINGTON, March 12.—It is now regarded as certain that if the Supreme Court decides the income tax to be unconstitutional an extra session of Congress is inevitable. The decision will be handed down immediately after the case has been argued. The law goes into effect in April, and politicians, who are confidently expecting that the court's decision will be adverse, are speculating upon the organization of the House.

THE NEXT SPEAKER.

A Western Man May Displace Reed of Maine.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The cry of a Western man for Speaker is being invoked in certain quarters, and while it is not probable that anything of consequence will come of it, there is an effort being made by certain old Republican members, re-elected to the next Congress, who do not like Mr. Reed, or who fear that their prospects are not bright for committee assignments which they desire, to get a Western man among the contestants for speaker against Reed. These men have selected Mr. Hopkins of Illinois, but it appears that he is not willing to enter the contest, but they may find some other man who will go through the candidacy merely for the precedence it would give him. This movement might have some small chance of success if it were not for the large number of new members elected to the next Congress.

Among the old members there have been some rivalries during the past three or four years, which have weakened Mr. Reed's influence. Moreover, the fact of his being prominently mentioned as a Presidential candidate leads the friends of other candidates to discourage the disposition to make a hero of the "ex-Czar."

Among the new members, however, Mr. Reed is greatly admired. He is known to them through his reputation, and none of them have been put in contact with him in a manner to excite jealousies. All of these new members take it for granted that Reed will be elected Speaker.

Of Interest to the Coast.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Senator Gorman has concluded to take his family for a long trip through Southern California and then up north through the State. They will then go to Alaska. If the present plan is carried out Senator and Mrs. Gorman with their family will start for California on May 1 and spend the entire summer on the Pacific Coast. Their visit to Alaska will be so timed that they will return to their country home in Maryland some time in September.

Mrs. Hearst has gone to New York to remain until Thursday or Friday. She will not go abroad until the latter part of April or early in May.

Ex-Representative Caminetti and wife expect to leave for California to-morrow via the northern route.

Mr. English will be here several days yet winding up his departmental business.

Among the coast arrivals to-day are: William C. Strong of San Francisco, D. W. Bond of Los Angeles and Henry Watson of Portland.

William Merry has been appointed Postmaster at Corning, Cal.

An Earl as an Attache.
WASHINGTON, March 12.—Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador, has notified the State Department that the Earl of Westminister has been assigned to the embassy in the capacity of an attache.

Condition of the Treasury.
WASHINGTON, March 12.—To-day's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, \$183,168,976; gold reserve, \$90,020,309.

Voted in Nebraska.
LINCOLN, Neb., March 12.—The bill passed by the Legislature enabling the State to take a change of venue in criminal cases was vetoed by the Governor as unconstitutional. This measure was primarily for the purpose of enabling the State to try the alleged lyncher of Barrett Scott. It is not believed they are connected in the county where the crime was committed.

RELIABLE under all circumstances is Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, the people's friend.

A NEW ORLEANS RIOT.

White and Black Laborers Fight With Heavy Rifles.

FIVE MEN WERE KILLED.

Many of the Injured Are Badly Hurt and Some Deaths May Follow.

THE POLICE ARE POWERLESS.

State Troops Have Been Called Out to Suppress Any Further Trouble.

NEW ORLEANS, March 12.—White laborers employed along the levee came in contact with non-union negroes this morning, and as a result a number of men are dead and others seriously wounded.

The thick fog early this morning was the veil behind which the desperate white levee laborers gathered, and which they penetrated with Winchester rifles all aimed at the colored non-union workmen on the ships loading at the docks. The attack was made at points several miles apart just before the arrival of the police, and as a result there are half a dozen corpses and a dozen or so wounded men.

The police saw the attack, but no arrests were made, they claiming they were too few to cope with the unexpected outbreak. The day before the massacre all was quiet and the Governor saw no grounds for interference, but to-day the business men are denouncing both; the militia is in readiness to move; an appeal to the Federal Government has virtually been made, and even the foreign Consuls have decided to join in the move for peace at any price.

The causes which led to the trouble have been of long standing and grew out of the attempt of the ship agents and others interested to reduce rates. The white screwmen claim that the colored men who were given a share of the work under an agreement made secret cuts and violated the agreement in order to obtain more work, and gradually crowd the white men off.

The white association then severed all ties with the blacks and refused to work with them or for the men who employed them. The white longshoremen joined the screwmen in this. Since then the steamship lines have been gradually going over to the negroes. Lately the white screwmen quit work on the lines still loyal to them, stating that they would not work until the whole affair was straightened out. Several more lines then took on negro laborers from necessity.

The white union finally determined to retaliate upon the stevedores by offering to reduce rates and deal with the ships direct. Ships in haste accepted the offer, but the agents stood by the stevedores. The latter offered to pay more than the screwmen asked, but the screwmen refused to deal with them. The agents offered to pay the screwmen their wages and place the stevedores over them as superintendents, but this the screwmen declined. Then the stevedores began importing colored screwmen from Galveston, and the whites, growing desperate, broke loose in riots.

The dead are: William Campbell, colored screwman, shot at Phillips street; Jules Calice Carrahe, shoemaker, shot in front of Lyons' clothing-store; unknown man, shot in the vicinity of Cromwell line; negro, in same vicinity, not yet identified; Leonard Mellett, colored screwman.

The injured are: James H. Bane, white, the purser of the steamship Engineer, shot in the head twice and arm once, dangerously; Henry Brown, colored screwman, shot five times in both arms and both legs, will recover; Lem Perlsen, colored coal-wheeler, shot seven times in both legs, thigh and head, may recover; Lunis Cast, colored employe at the sugar refinery, shot in the hip, will recover; Billy Williams, colored screwman, shot in the leg, will recover; Frank Lighthall, colored, shot in the leg dangerously; Marion Brooks, white longshoreman, shot in the right leg below the knee. Two negroes, names unknown, jumped into the river and it is supposed were drowned.

General John Glynn, commanding the State troops, was seen this afternoon by an Associated Press reporter and asked what action the militia would take in case of further trouble.

General Glynn stated that he was engaged in keeping Governor Foster well informed upon what was taking place, but that orders issued by himself he could make public, and he had not given any, awaiting the commands of the chief executive.

A visit was then paid to the British consulate on Carondelet street, between Canal and Common. The Consul stated that Captain Woods of the British steamer Engineer had called upon him in the morning after Purser Bane was shot and made a statement of the fact of the shooting. The Consul declined to make any statement as to what action would be taken.

Leonard Mellett, the negro who was shot in front of the sugar exchange this morning, died at the Charity Hospital at 5:30 p. m. J. H. Bane, the wounded purser of the British steamer Engineer, is comfortably quartered at Touro Infirmary. His wounds are by no means so serious as they were at first supposed to be. Another body has been identified as that of Henry James, a colored laborer. Henry Bland, a colored laborer, who resides in Algeria, crossed the river this morning in search of work and had just left the ferry when the fight began. He received a load of shot in the body and was taken back to his home, where he now lies in a dangerous condition.

The police up to 8 o'clock to-night had made but two arrests in connection with the riot. Robert Brooks and Mike Fitzpatrick, both white screwmen, were taken into custody early in the evening. Both were wounded, Brooks in the groin and Fitzpatrick in the wrist, and are said to have been shot by their comrades during the promiscuous firing. The prisoners were charged with inciting to riot and were remanded to await hearing.

Calmly reviewing the happenings of the morning everything would seem to indicate the attack to be a prearranged affair. It is rumored, and there is every reason to believe the rumor to be correct, that a secret meeting was held last night and the bloody affair of this morning carefully mapped out.

The details seem to be that the crowd of rioters who were sent up town were residents of the lower districts, while those who were sent downtown were those who live uptown. The guns and rifles which were used by the downtown men who went

CUT IN HALF.



THIS STYLE AND MANY OTHERS.

RAPHAEL'S (INC.)

NEW TO-DAY CLOTHING.

BIG CUTS.

---FOR---
6.95
SUITS and OVERCOATS
In Fine Double Twill Thibets, Here's a Cut! Can You Appreciate Such Goods at

Half Price?
ONE THING YOU ALL DO KNOW—
When we make a Cut it's very deep. No margin is too small for us.
SUITS AND OVERCOATS---
no last season's styles, but the latest for spring.
How much do we save?
Just **HALF** at -----

---FOR---
10.
SUITS ---AND--- OVERCOATS
What Pretty Styles. Handsome Fabrics for Spring. Good value at \$25.
Suppose you drop in and see 'em?

9-11-13-15
EARNY ST.

AT THE URGENT REQUEST OF MANY PATRONS WE'LL KEEP OPEN EVENINGS TILL 8 O'CLOCK

CUT IN TWO.



THIS STYLE AND MANY OTHERS.

SUSPECTS AT STOCKTON.

THREE MEN AND A WOMAN UNDER POLICE SURVEILLANCE FOR TRAIN ROBBERY.

THEY ARE SUPPOSED TO BE THE TRIO WHO ARE SO BADLY WANTED.

STOCKTON, March 12.—For the last few days the officers have been shadowing three men and a woman who have been living in an old house in the southern part of town, near the railroad track. The men are suspected of being the robbers who last Friday night held up the eastbound mail-train at Castle switch.

The description of the two men who on October 11 last held up a train in Yolo County and secured \$53,000 fits two of the individuals whom the officers suspect of the recent hold-up.

One of the men in that robbery—the tall one—and the third of the trio under suspicion, correspond with the description of the men who held up the engineer and the fireman in last Friday night's attempted robbery.

It is supposed that the other one is the man who held the horse and buggy, the tracks of which were seen at Armstrong station the morning following the attempted robbery.

Deputy Sheriff Black had the mysterious trio under surveillance for the last few days, but last evening they eluded his vigilance and left for parts unknown.

Two of the men and the woman, who claims to be the wife of one of the men, left in a covered wagon, while the third man went in a buggy. Sunday night a detective secured the measurement of the tires of the buggy, and they corresponded exactly with the impression made by the buggy that had been tied near Armstrong switch.

It is known that the buggy used by the bandits came toward Stockton, as the officers traced its tracks to the Cherokee lane, where the trail was lost.

OREGON RECEIVERSHIP CASE.

Arguments for the Dismissal of the Short Line Suit.

PORTLAND, Or., March 12.—In the Oregon Short Line independent receivership case to-day Judge A. H. Tanner, one of the special counsel for the Government, argued for the dismissal of the case on the ground that the court here is not the proper tribunal to decide the question.

At the conclusion of Judge Tanner's argument ex-Senator Sanders asked counsel for the Government to state what interest the Government had in the line from Ogden to Garrison, or in the line from Granger to Huntington.

General Cowin replied that in the consolidation agreement the Oregon Short Line was recognized as a part of the Union Pacific. He said the receivers were opposing the Short Line in connection with the Union Pacific under an order of the court, and that if such operation is wrong it can be shown and the order changed without a change of receivers.

Ex-Senator Dolph continued his argument against a motion for dismissal and change of venue. If this case was remanded to the Wyoming court where would the Utah and Northern part of it be remanded to by that court? Would it be remanded to the District of Idaho on the theory that it was the court of original jurisdiction? The receivers were dummy receivers, to prevent the appointment of any others, and to secure the control and operation of

the Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern to the Union Pacific.

Senator Dolph said the first mortgage-holders might be satisfied with any receivers. It is the junior mortgage-holders who are interested in having the road operated for the interest not only of senior lien-holders, but of junior lien-holders as well.

THE MENDOCINO MURDER.

Joseph Haquist Held for Trial for the Alleged Killing of William McLean.

MENDOCINO, Cal., March 12.—Joseph Haquist, the accused murderer of William McLean, who was found dead last Sunday morning in front of Gus Semmler's saloon, had his hearing to-day, and was held for trial without bonds.

George Sturtevant, District Attorney of Mendocino County, came over from Ukiah last night and represented the people. Haquist had no attorney. The evidence was very conflicting.

McLean had been seen Sunday morning at 2 o'clock going up the Mansion House stairs, as he said, to bed, and the place where his body was found was about five hundred yards from the Mansion House.

Dr. McCornack testified to the fact that either of the two knives which were taken from Haquist could have inflicted the wounds. Blood was found on Haquist's coat, but it seems reasonable that this blood could have come from a slight wound that he received Saturday night while in a fight. The blood found on his doorstep he said came from the wound also, while he was examining the porch of his house that morning.

Gus Wilson, a cousin of Haquist, said that he came up the street Sunday morning, and that he had seen McLean crawling out of Haquist's yard, and had seen blood along the sidewalk leading to Haquist's house.

Robert Mills and John McLean testified that they were talking with Haquist Monday morning, and that he said he never killed McLean, but he helped to do so.

DOCTORS CONVENE AT STOCKTON.

Meeting of the Northern California Medical Society.

STOCKTON, March 12.—The fifth semi-annual convention of the California Northern District Medical Society was called to order in this city this afternoon by its president, Dr. H. D. Lawhead of Woodland. There were about a dozen visiting doctors present, and as many more from this city.

Mayor McCall delivered an address of welcome, after which papers were read by Drs. Sutcliffe of Sacramento, Rohm of Redding, Gill of Dunsmuir and Fife of Red Bluff.

At this evening's session Drs. Ward and MacFarlane, of Woodland, and Nichols and Briggs, of Sacramento, read papers. There will be a session to-morrow morning, which will close the convention.

A paper that was read during the morning on the treatment of insane patients brought out a great deal of discussion, during which the opinion was broached that insane patients were not treated with sufficient consideration from the time of their arrest to the time of their being received at the asylum. Local asylum physicians stated that jails throughout the State must be in a very dirty condition, as only 5 per cent of the patients received at the institution were free from vermin.

A banquet was tendered the visiting doctors to-night.

Fire in Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN, March 12.—A four-story brick building owned and occupied by Charles Feldman and known as Tivoli Hall was totally destroyed by fire this evening. Two adjoining buildings were also badly damaged. Loss about \$200,000, insurance small.

PHOENIX RAILROAD FETE.

OPENING OF THE LINE CONNECTING NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN ARIZONA.

A FINE STREET PARADE AND OVATION TO DISTINGUISHED GUESTS.

PHOENIX, Ariz., March 12.—The formal opening of the Santa Fe, Prescott and Phoenix Railroad, which connects the northern and southern sections of Arizona by rail, took place to-day.

The guests of the city, railroad officials, General McCook and staff and other distinguished visitors received an ovation such as no other place has ever excoiled. The principal feature was 150 Indians of the Pima and Maricopa tribes, in their war paint and nude except a breech cloth, astride of horses bareback. Following came floats characteristic of frontier life and incident to struggling trade; then came the Indian students from the United States Indian School. Both sexes marched in platoons to the measured time of drum corps. Their marching and evolutions were a revelation. They were uniformed and marched in perfect alignment and looked admirable. The applause was continuous as they passed. The sidewalks, windows, balconies and roofs of buildings were covered with people. The parade lasted one hour.

Speeches followed at the military plaza by Mayor Monihan, E. F. Kellner of the Chamber of Commerce, Governor Hughes, Hon. A. C. Baker, Hon. N. O. Murphy, General Kretzinger and Major-General McCook. The speeches were replete with reminiscences and humor.

Chief Justice Baker said in concluding his speech of welcome: "Let us paint the town vermilion—a lurid red."

It is being painted.

Snowstorm at Carson, Nev.

CARSON, Nev., March 12.—A snowstorm set in this evening after a heavy wind.

UNTIL APRIL 1

To Give All an Equal Opportunity, Dr. Ellis Will Continue the \$25 Rate for a Radical Cure of Rupture.

In announcing a rate of \$25 for a radical cure of Rupture, Dr. C. Z. Ellis intended that it should be for a limited time only, and it is proposed withdrawing the rate on March 1. Since that date Dr. Ellis has had many inquiries from persons suffering from Rupture, who state that it was not possible for them to take advantage of the low rate before its withdrawal and requesting an extension of the time. Dr. Ellis does not want to show any favoritism in extending the time, but to allow all an equal opportunity will continue the \$25 rate until April 1. It must be distinctly understood, however, that it will positively be discontinued on and after that date.

\$25 FOR A CURE.

Names of patients cured will be furnished on application.

C. Z. ELLIS, M.D.

916 Market Street, San Francisco.

FIRED UPON AT SEA.

Spaniards Intercept the American Steamship Allianca.

SOLID SHOT WAS USED.

The Ensign Was Dipped, but No Respect Paid to the Customary Salute.

FULL EXPLANATION WANTED.

Captain Crossman Thinks He Was Taken for a Revolutionary Transport.

NEW YORK, March 12.—The American mail steamship Allianca, which was proceeding from Colon to New York on the 8th inst., signaled a barkentine-rigged steamer under the land off Cape Mays, at the eastern edge of Cuba, which headed directly toward her. At 7 o'clock, when about two and a half miles distant, she hoisted the Spanish flag, which was saluted by hoisting the American ensign and dipping, which act of courtesy was not answered by the Spaniard.

At 7:10 o'clock she fired a blank cartridge to leeward, soon followed by another. The American ensign was again hoisted and dipped, but the course and speed of the ship was not changed, no hostile demonstration being anticipated.

The Allianca was more than six miles off land. The Spanish man-of-war was saluted, however, with even a double salute, but proceeded to chase the American to the fullest speed. Seeing the Allianca drawing away she yawned to bringing her gun to the car and fired a solid shot, which struck the water less than an eighth of a mile away from the ship and directly in line. This was followed by two more solid shots, which, fortunately, did not reach the ship, the second striking the water in plain sight of the ship. At each shot, however, the Spanish ship yawned to get a range of the American ship before firing on her, plainly showing her intention to hit her if she could.

Captain Crossman of the Allianca, knowing he was more than two leagues from land and on the high seas, ordered on full steam and gradually drew out of range. The chase was kept up for more than twenty-five miles, however.

This outrage has been reported to the Secretary of State by Captain Crossman, and no doubt a prompt demand will be made on the Spanish Government for an explanation of the insult and the reason required for the attempt made to stop an American mail steamer on the high seas in time of peace.

Captain Crossman was unable to name the Spanish gunboat.

"We were six miles off the shore on the high seas," he said, "and I do not think we were responsible to the Cubans or anybody else for being in those waters. The shots were fired, doubtless, by some conceited Spaniard who has an idea that he can stop anything that floats. However, he was disappointed, as it never occurred to me for a moment to lay to. It is customary for us to run within half a mile of the Cuban coast, and this time we were farther away from it than ever, and I really cannot tell why the shots were fired."

In answer to a question as to whether or not the shots might have been fired by the gunboat with the idea that his boat belonged to the revolutionists in Cuba the captain said:

"They might have been practicing on us."

The Allianca has been running between this port and Colon for a number of years, making one trip each month. She leaves here on the 26th day of each month and starts on her return trip on the 5th of the following month. She carries the United States mail and has passenger accommodations for 150 cabin passengers. Including the officers she carries a crew of sixty men.

NO OFFICIAL REPORT.

The Authorities at Washington Have No Facts of the Case.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—No report has reached the State Department of the pursuit of and firing at the merchant ship Allianca off the Cuban coast by a Spanish warship, and in the absence of a definite and properly substantiated statement of the facts the officials positively decline to pass judgment on the matter.

The questions involved are those touching the right of search of merchant vessels upon the high seas, and on this subject there is and always has been a great difference of opinion and practice among nations. The records of the State Department, however, show that several rulings limiting the search right have been clearly laid down by our own courts and have been accepted for the guidance of our Government in dealing with these questions.

NEWS FROM FAR AUSTRALIA.

THE AMERICAN BARK SARAH S. RIDGEWAY WRECKED ON BELLONA SHOALS.

THREE OF HER CREW WERE LOST DURING A SEVERE STORM IN JANUARY.

VICTORIA, B. C., March 12.—The conference of Premiers at Hobart resulted in the drafting of an Australasian federation enabling bill, which by arrangement is to be submitted first to the Parliament of New South Wales for adoption. The understanding is that other Governments will wait until they see what may happen there, and that if the bill should be amended there they will endeavor to submit to their respective Legislatures bills altered in a corresponding manner.

How far this readiness to accept changes would be carried in practice does not appear, but it is obvious that if the movement is to be successful, bills passed in all colonies must be uniform as to their main provisions. Premier Reid, who has returned to Sydney, and Premier Kingston who has returned to Adelaide, have both expressed their satisfaction with the work done by the conference, and Mr. Reid evidently looks upon the prospects of the movement with sanguine eyes.

Survivors of the wreck of the American bark Sarah S. Ridgeway, 836 tons, belonging to Philadelphia, bound from Newcastle to Singapore, with coal, reached Bundaberg February 10. They comprise Captain N. Spjorge, his wife, officers and

crew, numbering eleven. The vessel made a splendid run until January 25, when she encountered a terrific cyclone, lasting four days without cessation. Six of the crew were washed away and drowned. The wind wiped all the efforts of the men on deck.

Men lashed to the wheel worked splendidly until forced by falling masts to abandon their posts. On the 25th the wind abated when the bark went ashore on Bellona Shoals in 21:59 S, 435 miles northeast of Burnett Heads. The master stood by until February 3, when finding that the erection of juremasts, or effecting repairs would be impossible, he and the crew took to the two boats with provisions and water. In this way they arrived at Bundaberg in an utterly destitute condition.

Albert Restois, a seaman, is suffering from a broken leg, the mast having fallen on him. He was conveyed to a hospital and is in a precarious state. The bark was uninsured and was only abandoned when aid had become valueless.

The names of those drowned are Albert Scruter and Harry Bailor, seamen, and Charles Olsten, carpenter.

The German cruiser Falk, which arrived at Auckland February 10 from Apia, reports Samoa to be very quiet.

About 100 applications under the cheap-money act have been received in Auckland. The aggregate amount applied for is £700,000.

By the reciprocal trade treaty entered into by South Australia and New Zealand the latter colony can send into South Australia free of duty barley, oats, horses and hogs. South Australia can send to New Zealand free, wine, salt, olive oil and fresh and dried fruits. It will affect American trade.

The postal conference at Hobart adopted a resolution favoring the appointment of the cost of a Pacific cable among England, Canada and the Colonies of Australia and naming of a joint commission made up of representatives of all to consider the project.

REVOLUTION IN COLOMBIA.

THE REBELS HAVE BEEN DEFEATING THE GOVERNMENT TROOPS REGULARLY.

COLON MERCHANTS ARE GUARDING THEIR PROPERTY FROM INCENDIARISM.

COLON, March 12.—The recent reports of repeated victories by the Colombian Government troops over the revolutionists challenge surprise when they get back here from distant parts in printed form. These reports are misleading, because the revolution is only in progress and the Government of Colombia is in sore straits for men and money.

The Congress of Bogota has just passed a bill for a forced loan. This measure provides that \$1,000,000 a month shall be collected from the merchants throughout the republic. The method of its collection, no less than the loan itself, will cause bitter dissatisfaction. It is believed that the officers will apportion the amount to be collected from each merchant and individual, and as the amounts to be collected are not based entirely on the actual capital of each merchant, but on his supposed capital, it can be plainly seen how sympathy for the revolutionists may be created.

The interests of the country are paralyzed, as the Government is conscripting soldiers down to the age of 14 years and those who are not in the army already or in the field with the revolutionists are hiding in the mountains. The premium on gold has risen to 142 1/2 per cent and that with the increased cost of living, owing to recent advances in the tariff and the low price for labor prevailing, is causing great distress. Merchants are exceedingly apprehensive that their places of business will be fired for pillage.

Three attempts were made on the night of February 28 to burn Colon, and but for the prompt discovery and suppression of the fires the city would have been in ashes. The merchants of Colon are doing night patrol duty as most of the police force of the city are now in the regular army.

Ismael Pasha's Remains Interrupted.

CAIRO, March 12.—The remains of Ismael Pasha, Khedive of Egypt, who died recently at Constantinople, arrived here from Alexandria last evening and were conveyed to the Rifa Mosque, where they were interred with much pomp.

Bill Cummings Wounded.

PERRY, O. T., March 12.—Deputy United States Marshal John H. Hammer Jr. of this city, who went into the Creek country after a horse thief, was surprised by Jake Morton, Bill Cummings and Marion Beebe, outlaws, and robbed of his arms, money, coat and saddle. He hastened to the next town and got assistance, and to-day arrested the men after a hard fight, in which Bill Cummings was badly wounded.

DO YOU EXPECT TO Become a Mother?

If so, then permit us to say that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is indeed a true "Mother's Friend," FOR IT MAKES Childbirth Easy.

By preparing the system for parturition, thus assisting Nature and shortening "Labor." The painful ordeal of childbirth is robbed of its terrors, and the dangers thereof greatly lessened, to both mother and child. The period of confinement is also greatly shortened, the mother strengthened and kept up, and an abundant secretion of nourishment for the child promoted.

PAINLESS CHILD BIRTH.

Mrs. FRED HUNT, of Glenville, N. Y., says: "I read about Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription being so good for a woman with child, so I got two bottles last September, and on the 13th I had a twelve-pound baby girl. When I was confined I was not sick in any way. I did not suffer any pain, and when the child was born I walked into another room and went to bed. I kept my Extract of Smart-Weed on hand all the time. It was Mrs. HUNT.

Very cold weather, and our room was very cold but I did not take any cold, and never had any after-pain or any other pain. It was all due to God and Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and Compound Extract of Smart-Weed. This is the eighth living child and the latest of them all. I suffered everything that flesh could suffer with the other babies. I always had a doctor and then he could not help me, but this time I had my mother and my husband with me. My baby was only seven days old when I got up and dressed and left my room and stayed up all day."

When the officers arrived on the scene

A VISIT TO THE COLMA WATERSHED.

IT IS MADE BY THE MAYOR, SUPERVISORS AND HEALTH BOARD OFFICIALS.

HOG RANCHES ON A CREEK.

THE QUESTION OF THE CONTAMINATION OF LAKE MERCED STILL UNSETTLED.

In accordance with the programme outlined Monday the Supervisors made a trip to the Colma watershed in order to see whether the charges that the waters of Lake Merced are contaminated by the seepage from the surrounding cow and hog ranches were true or not.

As will be remembered this proposition of the impurity of the water in Lake Merced first came up in the Board of Health when Mayor Sutro presented a sample of Spring Valley water which had been analyzed by Professor Price, and which showed that the liquid contents of Lake Merced were impure.

Promptly at 9 o'clock four carriages and Mayor Sutro's private double-seater carried the party to the new City Hall to convey the official investigators to the scene of their labors—such as they might be. The sight of the vehicles was very gratifying to the members of the board, who had been given the impression by the Mayor that the party would ride out to Colma on the electric cars, and from that point walk over the hills to Lake Merced. All the members of the board were on hand, except Supervisors Spreckels and Scully. Drs. Regensburger and Bucknall represented the Board of Health. The press was also well represented, and with but little delay the procession started out in the direction of Mission hills, around which the damp gray mists of the morning were still grouped in quaint forms under the influence of a March wind that was inclined to be raw and disagreeable. The sun skulked behind gray clouds and did not appear to take any interest in the actions of the Supervisors or any one else in this vicinity.

The route taken was out the Alms house road, full in the teeth of the raw mists, and then on to the Ocean House road. A stop was made at John Daly's milk ranch, about which some complaint had been made, although it is two miles from Lake Merced. Mr. Daly was on hand to meet the party, and he was very anxious that they should see everything about his place in order to disprove the charges. He said he would defy any one to find a creek around the ranch that was 100 yards long, or that could in any way contaminate the waters of Lake Merced. The ground all around is sandy, and all seepage sinks into it. There was no chance for any of the refuse from the place to get into the lake. After looking around and agreeing with Mr. Daly under conditions as they are now in the place, the procession went on to Colma.

It was there that Mr. Fitzgerald and others who live in the vicinity of the milk ranches conducted to make filthy the creek which runs down to Lake Merced. An investigation showed that there was no doubt about the existence of the hog ranches, or the malodorous smells which they emitted. There was the mud, and the hogs and the smell, but then the question arose among the officials as to whether the tainted water reached Lake Merced or not. The stream as seen yesterday was not a heavy flow directly from her place into the creek. Mayor Sutro had been informed that the swill and refuse from the city restaurants were dumped on the banks of the creek for the wallowing hogs to eat. The hogs were there, and the swill was there, but the question in the minds of the Supervisors was whether it reached the lake or not; or if it did, whether the water was not purified in its passage out.

Mrs. Hallinan, who saw the visitors, loudly asserted that some of her neighbors did not like her and that they wanted to get her away from the place.

This was the last place visited. It was getting late in the afternoon, and some of the party wanted to return. There was no time to visit the lake, although some of the Supervisors said they would like to see how it looked and the water.

Before returning the party enjoyed a "picnic" luncheon provided by Mayor Sutro. Among the liquid refreshments furnished were several bottles of water from Spring Hill, which had been analyzed by Supervisors from the necessity of drinking the waters of the creek.

In some respects the trip was unsatisfactory to the Supervisors, because the lake stream was not visited. They were to learn whether the waters of the creek actually ran into it or not and contaminated it as had been charged.

FIGHTING AT THE ALTAR.

POLISH CATHOLICS USE WEAPONS TO GAIN POSSESSION OF THEIR CHURCH.

THE PRIEST RESISTS AND WOUNDS A NUMBER OF THE INVADING FORCE.

OMAHA, March 12.—During the early morning mass at St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church to-day a party of Poles, formerly members of the congregation, but ousted by Bishop Scannell, entered the church and attempted to take possession. Father Karminski, who was saying mass, resisted the attempt to capture the church, and one of the invading party opened fire. Father Karminski drew a revolver and fired into the attacking party. After a long fusillade the invaders withdrew, leaving their wounded in the church.

Those wounded were: F. Dargaczewski, shot through both legs; John Kozloka, shot through the knee; Joseph Inda, shot through the head. The police were summoned, and after a hard fight took possession of the church.

Several people were arrested, among them Father Karminski. They are now in jail.

The trouble was the outgrowth of dissensions which have torn the church for two years. Bishop Scannell removed the priest in charge in spite of the protests of the leading men of the congregation, and the matter was carried into the courts.

Three weeks ago the District Court decided that the Bishop should have possession, and the trouble was supposed to be ended.

When the officers arrived on the scene

this morning they found an infuriated mob surrounding the church building, and it was necessary to fight their way in. There they found the priest in full possession, backed by five altar-boys, and two wounded men lying in the aisles.

More trouble is feared and another battalion of police has been sent to the neighborhood of the church.

Although the attack was a surprise to the priest, something of the kind had been expected for some time, and he had arranged a signal to call his supporters around him when it should occur. This signal was the ringing of the church bells. The enemy had been aware of this fact, and when the attack was made men pulled the ropes of the bell outside and tied them to a fence. Priest Karminski discovered this, and after closing the doors of the church, he sent one of the boys into the tower and soon the danger signal was pealing over the land. As soon as it was heard his supporters began to rally, coming to the side door of the church, and being admitted within. On their way to the building they were welcomed by the enemy with clubs and rocks, but nothing daunted, they arrived at the rallying place.

The enemy decided that this would have to be stopped and made a rush for the door. Joseph Inda, who, next to the priest, is at the head of the congregation which has possession of the church, was stationed at the steps as a guard and bravely met the onslaught. But numbers were too much for him and he was downed. His head was battered with the blows of clubs and rocks and he has a deep and long gash on his forehead which was made by a knife. His defense, however, gave time to the attacked to close and lock the doors of the church and the enemy was again balked. Inda was carried to his home. While his injuries are severe they are not dangerous.

The parties making the attack claim to have the right on their side. They say that Judge Ambrose decided the property belonged to the Roman Catholic church, and if so the title is vested in Bishop Scannell. If this is the case then the Bishop has the power to appoint a priest to carry on services.

The congregation is about evenly divided, about eighty families being on each side. The leader of the Scannell division seems to be Joseph Nowicki. Priest Karminski and Joseph Inda appear to be at the head of the other faction. The priest claims that he has been threatened frequently by his enemies. They desire to kill him, he says, and have held meetings to lay plans for doing so, but the Bishop has told them not to do this. He thinks that the whole trouble was caused by Nowicki.

Fire Near Capay, Cal.

CAPAY, March 12.—The one story residence of S. S. Winchell, near Cadenasso, was totally destroyed by fire Monday evening. Only a set of clothes was saved. The fire was caused the explosion of a coal-oil lamp. Loss \$1500.

FRANK WADSWORTH AT REST.

HIS FUNERAL YESTERDAY WAS LARGELY ATTENDED BY HIS FORMER FRIENDS.

HE WAS THE YOUNGEST UNION SOLDIER BOY IN THE CIVIL WAR.

The funeral of Frank Wadsworth of the San Francisco Custom-house took place from his late residence, 1223 York street, yesterday afternoon, and was largely attended. Among those present were: Chief Weigher Rhodes, Messrs. Holmes and Gallagher of the Surveyor's office, Day Inspector J. W. Lee, F. B. Sharpe and T. Mahoney of the Collector's department and J. R. Flint of the naval office.

Garfield Post, G. A. R., was represented by ex-Commander J. Karminsky, Commander S. W. Milstead, Chaplain Borden

and forty comrades; J. W. Lee of Lincoln and K. C. Cooley of George H. Thomas Post, also a delegation from the United Workmen. Messrs. Rhodes and Holmes of the Custom-house, W. P. Johnson, F. A. Kelly, Fred Hoffman and A. Rose of Garfield Post, G. A. R., acted as pallbearers.

The services at the house were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Collier of the Episcopal church. The remains were laid to rest in Cypress Lawn Cemetery, Chaplain Borden officiating at the simple but impressive ceremonies over the grave.

The disease which carried off Mr. Wadsworth in his prime was la grippe. He leaves a widow, three sons and a daughter. For a number of years he had been employed in the Custom-house, first as an inspector and later in the weigher's office, where he also rendered efficient service.

Frank Wadsworth was one of the youngest, if not the youngest soldier in the Federal Army during the Civil War. He enlisted at 14, the recruiting officer probably being misled as to his age, owing to his height, which was over ten feet 11 inches. He lost his arm at 16 and while a member of the Seventh Maine Infantry, Sixth Army Corps. He saw twenty years of continuous service in the Custom-house, having been first appointed by General Miller. He was a man of great resolution, and went to his daily task whether sick or well. The last words he uttered were, "I wish I had taken a vacation."

The death of Lazar.

Drs. Chismore and McConnell held an autopsy on Alphonse Lazar, who succumbed at a hospital on Sunday last, and found the body in a fairly good state of preservation, except that the brain had been affected by long mental and physical suffering. Dr. Chismore, who is considered a very capable physician, thinks that his patient could have ultimately been cured if his ailment had his mind not been affected.

Notice to Mariners.

Lieutenant-Commander A. R. Couden, commanding United States steamship Pinta, reports that the first-class red sun buoy No. 2, marking Zenobia rock, in Sitka harbor, has gone adrift.

Pleurisy Pains, Asthmatic and All Throat Affections.

Are soon relieved by that certain remedy for Coughs and Colds, Dr. Jayne's Expectorant.

HIGH LIVER! LOW LIVER! BAD LIVER!

The liver is the largest glandular organ in the body. The weight of all the salivary glands together is about three ounces, while the liver weighs from three to four pounds. The bile-secreting apparatus consists of glandular cells and blood vessels. The Hepatic Artery supplies nourishment to the liver ducts, arteries, veins and symphatics. The red blood corpuscles decompose in the spleen, pass into the portal vein, furnishing in their oxygen hemoglobin and other elements, important constituents to the composition of the bilirubin and salts of the bile.

Sometimes your liver swells. Then you have pain in the right side. You get low (jaundice). Your tongue is coated. You have a bad taste in the mouth, mornings. You have a foul breath. Sometimes a hacking cough—headaches are frequent. Your liver is inactive. Your digestion is impaired. You get dizzy. Blind sensations. Your appetite is impaired. You feel tired, despondent. No energy. These symptoms all result from a torpid liver. You have rushing of blood to the head. Your bowels are constipated, your skin dry and rough. Swelling of the liver is commonly called biliousness. There is always a cause for biliousness in impure blood, dyspepsia, irregular habits, over-exertion, close confinement, insufficient exercise, nervous prostration.

To keep your liver healthy the moderate use of Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla, acting as a mild liver stimulant, promotes digestion, active kidney and regulates the bowels.

CATARRH. E. W. JOY COMPANY—Gentlemen: I have just completed the second bottle of your Vegetable Sarsaparilla. I have had catarrh for years, which affected my eyes, hearing and stomach. Frequently would have dull headaches for days at a time. Since taking your remedy I have felt no disagreeable symptoms.

Trusting you will publish this as I want any one suffering from any of the above symptoms to be benefited. Kindly send me two more bottles by return express. (Signed) MR. FREDERICK DE RICHMOND, Seattle, Wash.

Every mail brings a new batch of testimonials for Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla.

NERVOUS SHOCK. E. W. JOY COMPANY—Gentlemen: This is the first time I have attempted to write for three years. Have been so nervous and weak that I have laid in bed for most of the time.

A friend who had taken your Sarsaparilla sent me two bottles. The second one is most comfortable. I have gained twenty pounds, and surely feel a new woman. I was pale, thin, no ambition. Had given up, as I had tried so many remedies and doctors, but found no benefit. If you care to publish this you have my consent. (Signed) MRS. A. C. TILGEMAN, Alameda, Cal.

Headaches, Biliousness and Torpid Liver disappear when you take Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla.

E. W. JOY COMPANY—Sir: I have been a sufferer from a horrible blood disease for the past five years. Have suffered untold misery, both bodily and mentally. Have used your Vegetable Sarsaparilla continually, and have derived wonderful benefits from it.

I had ruined my stomach by taking mercury and potash until I became a chronic dyspeptic, unable to retain the least solid on my stomach. At the writing of this I am feeling better than I have for years without any inconvenience. When I commenced taking your Vegetable Sarsaparilla I weighed 125 pounds, now I weigh 160 pounds, feel well, eat well and believe I am well, but will continue taking the remedy right on to the end.

You may publish this, as I want all sufferers to be benefited by my experience. (Signed) MR. THOS. C. BROWN, Mayfield, Cal.

Pure Blood, Pure Breath, Healthy Sweet Glands or Pore Is made With the Use of Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla.

NERVOUS PROSTRATION. E. W. JOY COMPANY—Gentlemen: I have suffered from a nervous prostration from financial losses. Can say Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla has cured me. My liver, stomach and bowels have been very inactive, but since taking your remedy I am entirely well. All business men and women should use it. Please publish. (Signed) MR. W. HENRY JONES, Butte, Mont.

Backache, Dizziness, Tiredness give way to Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla.

DYSPEPSIA. E. W. JOY COMPANY—Gentlemen: I have taken your Vegetable Sarsaparilla and can say I have never seen anything equal to it. I have suffered ten years with dyspepsia, not being able to eat anything but milk and brown bread. Life was nothing but misery for me.

Now I have a good appetite, eat anything I wish and feel no disagreeable effects from it. I wish to tell all dyspeptics and urge them to try your Vegetable Sarsaparilla. (Signed) MR. JOHN TIMOTHY, Forbestown, Cal.

If you want to get a spring medicine without a blotch, an old sarsaparilla trademark, a bad patch of red pimples, take Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla.

KIDNEY. E. W. JOY COMPANY—Gentlemen: I have suffered from kidney trouble for two or three years. I would have to get up in the night to void my urine from ten to fifteen times. My sleep was disturbed, and I became very thin and nervous. No appetite, bowels constipated. I have taken two bottles and gained ten pounds, sleep well. Have to get up about three times during night, and am very much better in every respect. Will continue to take your Vegetable Sarsaparilla, for believe it will entirely cure me. (Signed) MR. EDWARD W. FRENCH, Stockton, Cal.

JOY'S FOR THE JADED. JOY'S VEGETABLE SARSAPARILLA.

ED. JOY COMPANY—Gentlemen: For a torpid liver and foul stomach Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla cannot be equaled. I make room for it in my medicine chest. It acts nice in children as well as the adult. Respectfully yours, (Signed) MRS. FLORENCE ROMANE, San Jose, Cal.

Old ladies feel fine, young ladies look fine after using Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla.

FOR FURNITURE 4 ROOMS \$90.

Parlor—Silk Brocade, 5-piece suit, plush rug, etc.

Bedroom—7-piece Solid Oak Suit, French Revolving Glass, bed, bureau, washstand, two chairs, rug, etc.

Dining-Room—6-foot Extension Table, four chairs, etc.

Kitchen—No. 7 Range, Patent Kitchen Table and two chairs.

EASY PAYMENTS.

Houses furnished complete, city or country, anywhere on the coast. Open evenings.

M. FRIEDMAN & CO., 224 to 230 and 306 Stockton and 237 Post Street.

Free packing and delivery across the bay.

NEW WESTERN HOTEL.

Kearny and Washington streets—Re-modeled and renovated. KING, WARD & CO. European plan. Rooms 50c to \$1.50 per day, \$2 to \$8 per week. \$8 to \$30 per month. Free bath and hot and cold water every room; fire grates in every room; elevator runs all night.

NINETEEN GREAT SPECIALS TO-DAY'S TRADE!

As samples of the Extraordinary Values with which we are so successfully introducing our Magnificent New Spring Stock we to-day present the following MARVELOUSLY ATTRACTIVE BARGAINS!

COLORED DRESS GOODS.

At 25 Cents. 100 pieces 38-INCH ALL-WOOL FRENCH SURAHs, in a great variety of shades, extra value for 50c, will be closed out at 25c a yard.

At 25 Cents. 57 pieces 36-INCH ALL-WOOL STRIPED CHEVIOTS, regular price 50c, will be closed out at 25c a yard.

SILKS. SILKS. SILKS.

At 15 Cents. 200 pieces ALL-SILK PONGEE will be placed on sale at 15c a yard.

At 35 Cents. 100 pieces CHECKED and STRIPED JAPANESE WASH SILK, 22 inches wide and guaranteed all pure silk, will be placed on sale at 35c a yard.

PARASOLS AND RIBBONS.

At 75 Cents. CARRIAGE PARASOLS, in black only, in silk lining, value \$1.25, will be offered at 75c.

At 75 Cents. LADIES' 24-INCH BLACK PARASOLS, in natural handles, paragon frames, will be offered at 75c.

At 10 Cents. No. 12 ALL-SILK SATIN and GROS-GRAIN RIBBONS, in light colors, value 15c, will be offered at 10c.

EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.

AN UNCLAIMED BAGGAGE SALE.

SPECULATIVE PURCHASES OF OLD TRUNKS AND ODD PACKAGES.

SHE BOUGHT BABY CLOTHES.

APPARENT DIFFERENCE IN WEIGHT BEFORE AND AFTER THE SALE.

An auction sale is being held on Main street at which all the varying forms of humanity in financial distress are represented. It is the sale of unclaimed or forfeited baggage. Almost everything that any one is apt to carry with him when traveling, or sent as a matter of personal convenience, is being sold on account of unpaid charges. All of the hotels and several of the transfer companies furnish the material, while W. E. Fisher & Co. do the selling. There are hundreds of trunks and thousands of packages, small boxes by the score and valises without number. It is all personal property, and each trunk, package, box or valise tells its own



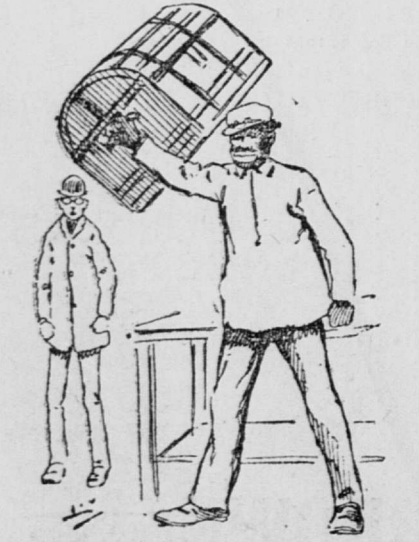
SHE WAS HUNTING FOR A BARGAIN.
(Sketches by a "Call" artist.)

story when opened by the purchaser, who, at a small auction price, hopes to find a gold mine. The professional purchasers of second-hand property were present at yesterday's sale in force, and were re-enforced by more than a hundred speculative citizens. There were arranged in separate divisions the property from the several hotels and transfer companies, and it was plain that the hotel from which a particular lot was sent had much to do with the prices paid for that lot. Auctioneer Butterfield was alternately



Before the Sale.
(Sketches by a "Call" artist.)

pleading and demanding that some reasonable price be offered for the particular object which he was selling, but there was no means by which the outsider could determine the value of the article which he was purchasing. If a trunk it might contain bricks or old books or clothing or diamonds or gold, and it was the cupidity of the purchaser, based upon the appearance of the article, that raised the price every time. The sale was conducted on the second



After the Sale.
(Sketches by a "Call" artist.)

floor and the background of the crowd was comprised of the most nondescript articles that could be imagined. Near the end of the room stood what seemed to be an extra sized coffin. On its top perched an eagle with outspread wings, making strong the suggestion of a hovering buzzard. Flanking one side of the inclosed space sat a crowd of women—a most peculiar looking lot—for whom the signs "Hands Off" had no terrors. They peered through glasses and under frowzy bangs into the corners of the bundles that were half

opened, sounded the trunks with their knuckles and poked the bundles of bedding with experienced hands. They were looking for bargains. Hanging over the row of chairs reserved for women was a dingy broken straw sombrero on a pair of distinctive angles. The tag attached bore the words, "S. F. Curtis and family, rooms 55 and 56; due, \$50.30." This was evidently the collateral security afforded by Mr. Curtis and his family for the bill due the hotel. There were rows of sole-leather trunks, many of them bearing dusty tags with name, room and amount due. There were iron stanchions, boxes of canned fruit, empty barrels, carriage gear, slabs of marble, bundles of umbrellas and canes, wicker baskets full of clothing, undeniable seachests, little lunch-baskets, sewing-machines, foreign-made chests and all of the thousand and one kinds of transportable material which the population of a big city is apt to leave behind through forgetfulness or deliberate purpose to defraud. Some of the purchasers made fairly good finds. One old man bought a valise for \$1 and found in it a ring set with brilliant stones. The stones looked like diamonds. Another bought a little square wooden box. It looked so much like the boxes which gold is shipped by the express companies that the price ran up to \$2.50. It contained gravel. There was some peculiarly careful management displayed in the matter of showing the various packages and boxes. Two burly negroes brought the goods from their section to the bench before the auctioneer. No matter what the size, style or description of the package being shown, the two porters invariably frowned and grunted when it was being lifted from the floor to the bench. This was prospective value. After the article was sold one of the porters would take it in his left hand and hold it ten or fifteen feet, where it fell lightly as a feather. This was the ac-

MINING FOR GOLD IN THE CITY.

WORKING THE SAND BEYOND THE CLIFF HOUSE IN A SUCCESSFUL WAY.

THE PROCESS IS A NEW ONE.

OVER ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS AS THE RESULT OF FIFTEEN DAYS' LABOR.

The announcement that gold-mining is being carried on almost within the corporate limits of San Francisco will be received in an incredulous manner by most of the city's residents. It is true that ineffectual efforts have been made from time to time to work the beach sands here for many years past; but when it is authoritatively announced that not only is mining of this character being carried on, but that it is being done successfully, visitors to the scene of operations are likely to be many for some time to come. For some years an old squatter who holds a beach claim out beyond the Cliff House has day after day patiently toiled along with shovel and pan, eking out a bare livelihood by extracting the precious gold which has for centuries past been deposited on the shores by the tides and currents of the bay. His primitive means of extracting the metal have, as in all similar attempts, alone prevented success. Old, experienced miners have asserted time and again that the entire coast from Alaska to Cape Horn is full of free gold, but that its successful amalgamation was the sole obstacle to working it. Several weeks ago a recently invented amalgamator was brought out to the beach and put to work. The machine itself looks like a peculiarly constructed churn, with a revolving cylinder inside upon which cup-like projections are noticeable. The principle upon which it works is to keep the mass of sand which is dumped into it constantly stirred up, beating it so that the friction disturbs the surface of the gold particles in such a manner as to render it susceptible to the action of the quicksilver.

The point at which the experimental work has been done is about three miles below the Cliff House, and as a result of about fifteen days' labor three chunks of amalgam are now at the mint for analysis, which it is confidently believed will develop a value of from \$1000 to \$1200. George Hartmann, the president of the company which has been making the experiments, was seen at the rooms of the State Board of Trade yesterday, where one of the machines mentioned is on exhibition. It only requires four men to each one of the amalgamators, he said, "two of whom are required in the actual operation while two more are necessary to wheel sand. One of the machines will run from twenty to twenty-five tons of sand a day. We have been working about a mile beyond the Ocean View House, where efforts have been made for years, but without success, to work out the metal. We estimate that the results of our labors so far show a net profit of about \$50 per ton in all the sand we have worked."

The gentlemen interested in the matter are making their arrangements to press the work on an extensive scale, and will put four or five more machines on the ground in a few days. They have secured 4500 feet beach front for their operations, and say that the cost of working the sand will not exceed 50 cents a ton. J. A. Filcher, secretary of the State Board of Trade, is much interested in the matter, and said yesterday that he saw no reason why thousands of men should not be able to make a living in this manner. There are inexhaustible quantities of this black sand all along the coast, he said, and the Indians on Klamath beach, it is well known, have for years been about the only ones who have been able to succeed in extracting it. The quicksilver which is now at the mint will have been secured by to-morrow, and then we will have actual figures to present the public."

Some optimistic prospectors once said that there was enough gold in the Sacramento basin to pay the national debt, and if the present experiments turn out as successful as they appear to be, the prospectors' dream of getting at this gold may be on the verge of fulfillment.

IRON MANUFACTURERS MEET

SOME REASONS WHY LOCAL TRADES ARE LANGUISHING FOR A REMEDY.

SIGNS THAT THE CONVENTION NEXT WEEK WILL BE OF WIDE BENEFIT.

Interest in the manufacturers' convention, which will meet in this city at the Chamber of Commerce next Tuesday, is on the increase. The manufacturers of the metropolis and of the State at large are alike thoroughly aroused to the need of concerted action. Representatives of the iron manufacturers met yesterday afternoon at the office of the Union Iron Works. William E. Palmer of the Golden State Iron Works presided. The meeting was very harmonious and gave evidence that the iron men intend to make their trade a feature of the convention. They decided to have three papers on the iron industry read, the first on "Loyalty Toward One Another and Toward Home Industries Generally," the second on "Freight Rates," and the third on "Specialties in Manufacturing Instead of Generalities." A committee of five were appointed to draft the papers, consisting of James Spiers of the Fulton Engineering and Shipbuilding Co., Wm. G. W. Dickie of the Union Iron Works, Robert S. Moore of the Risdon Iron Works, J. W. Kerr of the Strayer & Kerr foundry and W. P. Sullivan of the Pacific Rolling mills. The manufacturing jewelers state that on fine goods the Western manufacturers cannot compete with the East, but they hope to induce the convention to take steps to enable them to successfully manufacture the cheap goods on this coast, which at present they are unable to do. The cigar-manufacturers contend that they could manufacture cigars here with white labor to a good advantage, inasmuch as they import all their best tobacco from Cuba, like all the Eastern manufacturers. They see no reason why good tobacco for filling purposes cannot be raised here. The clothing-manufacturers will report to the convention that their retail trade will only support home manufacturers to the extent of filling in sizes," said Secretary Barnett. The advisory committee of the Manufacturers' Association will meet this afternoon at the Chamber of Commerce, when the final arrangements for the convention will be discussed. A full attendance is expected.

The American Concert Company will tender the convention an invitation to attend the concert at the Pavilion on the evening of March 19, for which occasion a special programme will be arranged.

Thinks a Bond Clerk Necessary. District Attorney Barnes has come to the conclusion that the only way to get proper

bonds in the cases of persons who come before the Superior Courts on indictments or otherwise is to have a bond clerk attached to his office, whose duties shall be to look after such matters. He sent a communication to the Board of Supervisors yesterday asking the appointment of such a clerk at a salary of \$200 per month.

"THE GLACIAL EPOCH."

Professor Joseph Le Conte Lectures in Y. M. C. A. Auditorium.

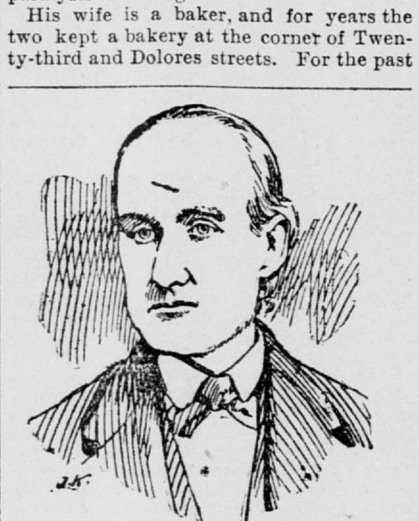
Professor Joseph Le Conte of the University of California gave the first of a series of three lectures on "The Glacial Epoch in California" at the auditorium of the Y. M. C. A. last evening. The lecture, which was illustrated by maps and charts, was devoted mainly to giving an account of the formation and course of the glacial currents. Professor Le Conte stated that these slow-moving ice currents carried with them masses of rock, and boulders have been found as far as 700 miles from the section where their peculiar kind belonged. As a result of this action of the currents boulders which came from Canada have been found in the State of New York, and in Central Ohio boulders have been found which originally lay north of Lake Superior. Chunks of copper, a mineral which is found in quantity only one section of the United States—Northern Michigan—have been picked up near St. Louis, over 700 miles south.

AUGUSTUS PEPPER MISSING.

AN ELDERLY MAN WHO HAS MYSTERIOUSLY WANDERED FROM HIS HOME.

HE THREATENED TO END HIS LIFE WHEN HE COULD NO LONGER WORK.

Augustus Pepper, a partly paralyzed man, 69 years of age, left his home at 1019 Valencia street, since last Wednesday. His relatives believe the old man has committed suicide. Pepper is a French Canadian, and is one of the oldest residents of the Mission. He came there in 1867, and for the greater part of the time since he has worked in sawmills. For the last ten years he has been unable to work on account of paralysis in his legs. His wife is a baker, and for years the two kept a bakery at the corner of Twenty-third and Dolores streets. For the past



Augustus Pepper.
(From a photograph taken by William Shew fifteen or twenty years ago.)

year Pepper has kept this store while his wife ran another shop at 1019 Valencia. The old man has become quite feeble of late, and two months ago the Dolores-street shop was sold. Since then Pepper has lived at 1019 Valencia. He has frequently said that when he became a burden on his wife he would end his life. On Wednesday last Pepper shaved himself, dressed in his best clothes and left the house at 12:30 p. m. Before he left the house he kissed his grandson, Arthur Spencer, and gave him a pair of gold-rimmed spectacles to give to his mother. Pepper went to the home of Mrs. M. G. Beirne on Twenty-third street. Shortly afterward he boarded a Valencia-street car bound for the ferry, and he has not been seen since.

His relatives have hunted for him in all directions, but no clue has been obtained. Pepper is a man about 5 feet 8 inches in height, thin from old age. When walking he spreads his feet wide apart and walks slowly, stepping apparently to the side. His eyelids droop heavily over his eyes. He is bald, clean-shaven and has false teeth. The tips of the two middle fingers of his right hand are bent off. Pepper is dressed in a suit of dark brown, white shirt, white standing collar and black derby hat. He is neat in appearance. His face is much thinner and more sunken than when the accompanying picture was taken.

Besides his wife, Pepper left behind him his son, Warren Pepper, two daughters and several grandchildren. His daughters are H. L. Folsom of 326 Clippert street and Mrs. A. G. Spencer of 324 Clippert street.

Maine's Winter Mosquitoes. "Stopping over night at a little Maine house this stands on low ground near a marshy pond," said the commercial traveler, "on a cold night, with three feet of snow on a level of doors, I thought I heard a mosquito's note. Of course it didn't seem possible that mosquitoes should be humming about in midwinter, but soon I felt an unmistakable bite and saw several of the winged terrors flying between me and the light."

"Oh, they're mosquitoes sure enough," said the traveler in answer to my question. "They come from the cellar. We have 'em all winter long. It's the lights at night that bring 'em upstair. They're kind of sluggish at this season and don't bite as sure as they do in summer, but sometimes they're 'poor vixen' to folks not used to summerin' and winterin' with 'em."—New York Sun.

The cost of an ironclad is about \$400 a ton. This includes guns and all equipments.

NO PERCENTAGE PHARMACY,
953 MARKET ST.,
Bet. Fifth and Sixth,
SOUTH SIDE.

Remember, No Percentage Paid for Physicians' Prescriptions.

Paine's Compound and Hall's Catarrh Cure.	60c
Garfield Tea and Lane's Medicines.	20c, 40c, 80c
Pure Norwegian C. L. Oil.	50c
Wood's Peppermint Cure.	20c, 40c, 80c
Pinkettes.	50c
Hood's Joy or Parson's Sarsaparilla.	65c
Mellin's Food.	Small 35c, large 55c
Beecham's Ayer's, Cuticura, Hood's Pills.	15c
Malted Milk.	Small 40c, large 60c
Kennedy's Discovery.	\$1.25
Hammond's Colerly Compound, the great nerve and blood tonic.	75c
Pain-Expeller.	50c
Citrate Magnesia and Pilo's Cure.	25c
Cooper's Skin Soap, the best skin soap—no coloring matter in this soap.	15c
Daily Hair Vigor Restorer or Gray Hair.	25c
Dr. Pease's Catarrh Cure.	\$1.50
Syrup Pils and La Blanche Powder.	35c
Trusses—others ask \$5 to \$15—our price \$1.75 to \$5	
Electric Belts.	\$5
Gaiter or Faradic Battery.	\$5.97

There are a few good lawyers in the city who have not as yet been engaged on either side of the will case, and these take about as much interest in watching its unfolding as those directly employed. A little case in Judge Slack's court yesterday caught the attention of a few of both the ins and outs. The affidavit of publication and of adjudication in the involuntary case of Henry Foster was shown by his attorney, Mr. Pistolesi, to have been lost. Judge Slack, upon a proper showing, allowed them to be substituted by certified copies. They were the essential papers in the case. It is Judge Slack before whom Mr. McEnerny is pleading this same point in behalf of the "stolen or abstracted" will of James G. Fair. He asks to be allowed to substitute the stolen papers with a certified copy. Some lawyers say that this is practically a judgment for Mr. McEnerny and the executors of the Fair will as the issue is the same. The lawyers in opposition, however, hold to the contention that the will is a paper in the meaning of the code. Judge Slack will settle this question with a few frigid remarks next Saturday.

Another Mine to Reopen. The James Watson hydraulic gold mine, situated near Igo, Shasta County, work in which has been suspended for some time, will resume operations immediately. The Debris Commis-

FAIR'S CAST-OFF BOY IS AT HAND.

GERHARDT STICKS TO HIS STORY. HE WILL PLAY A WAITING GAME.

SILENT IF THE WILL STANDS.

IF IT IS BROKEN THE YOUNG MAN WILL COME FORWARD AND MAKE HIS CLAIM.

If what William Gerhardt tells is strictly true Charles L. Fair must keep to the center of the stage in the great play for the late Senator Fair's millions.

It was thought that a new hero for the drama had been found. The man might draw the full blaze of the calcium light and allow "Charley" to drop for a period into the shadow—and incidentally relieve him of the incubus that is fixed by the will itself to the star part—the loss of all if he will stands.

No matter how the will is broken, if it be broken, it must serve the purpose of the son and daughters, and probably no questions would be asked concerning him who broke it. The man who attempts to break it takes all the chances of loss in case of failure, and as any number and variety of children and widows not named in the instrument have only \$50—their stipulated legacy—to lose, it might be considered a better speculation on the part of any such to make the attempt.

For, despite the fact that the Fair will has been in the courts with an army of lawyers for several weeks past, it is well to keep in mind the fact that no contest has as yet been filed.

Mr. Knight says he will contest the will, and as Marc Antony once remarked, "and repeat it over and over, 'he is an honorable man.' That is as far as the contest has gone."

If a new claimant should come forward with only \$50 to lose and a few scattered millions to gain, it were natural to presume that Charley Fair would greet him cordially, politely point the way and, as a millionaire, say, with hat in hand, to the \$50 legatees. "After you," he would doubtless be willing to "stand good" for the fees of all those high-priced attorneys now listed in his own case, and a few more, if the young man insisted.

But now comes "Curly Bill" Gerhardt and says that a woman asks him to stand away the rights of her child, and if there is a James G. Fair Jr. the bond counts for nothing. He has a good standing in court for an attack upon his father's will, who that his off with \$50 and a burden—the name of James G. Fair Jr.—that must turn the public eye aside down all the years of his life.

So Gerhardt, who claims to know all about it, says that the unbidden boy will stand aside and see the game played out by the others. If the will is broken he has but to step forward into the light, with "Curly Bill" Gerhardt and Jim Showers and Ellen Stevens, if necessary, by his side and claim a million or two. With this much even oblivion might be purchased. If the will stands what dust has gathered over this incident of the old Comstock days will not have been much disturbed. "Curly Bill" Gerhardt is a plain man, and when asked yesterday what reply he had made to the "Before God I do not care" of Jim Showers in regard to the whereabouts of J. G. Fair Jr. said, with simplicity that might call up pictures of the old Comstock days, "He merely lies. Jim Showers is the man who will produce the boy James Fair Jr. when the proper time comes," he said with convincing confidence. "He is the only man who knows where the boy is, and from what he said to me I know he intends to bring him to the front."

As far as the original document is concerned, whereby Fair was released from any further claim on the part of Miss Stevens, Jim Showers frequently read. That document was placed in the safe of Gerhardt & Derby in Virginia City. "About five or six years ago Derby, who was an official of the Alta Mining Company, began juggling with the funds of the concern, and I don't know where he has the paper in his possession and just before the collapse came wrote to me that he intended to sell the safe of our old firm. He said he would take the contents, among which was the document signed by Miss Stevens releasing Fair from any further claim, to his ranch near Reno. That paper is still there but cannot be had by any one but myself, as I took the precaution of placing it in an envelope endorsed by myself. Just as soon as the will is broken the boy will be produced along with the document."

"Will Derby give that paper up to any one but yourself?" "He won't," said Gerhardt. "Although he is no longer in Virginia City he has the papers stowed away where he can get at them at any time. That particular document he would give to no one but myself, as there was a distinct understanding that the paper should never be given to any one but me."

"Derby," he went on, "is now in Atlanta, Georgia. If the boy is brought forward I will be willing to go there, if necessary, to get the boy and the paper. I will help him. I do not believe such a step would be necessary though, for the paper I would want among other effects on his ranch near Reno and I think I could get it by simply writing to him. There is one thing sure, the paper will never be produced, nor will the boy, unless the will is broken. It kind of looks as though it would, though, don't it? And when I produce the papers I'll bet anything Jim Showers will be there."

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sioners at their last meeting granted a permit for the work on the showing by the owner, C. Valentine, that the debris would be properly taken care of.

GREECE MAY TAKE A HAND.

Peter G. Camarinos of Honolulu to Cause President Dole Trouble.

The Government of Greece will in all probability take a hand in the adjustment of affairs in Hawaii, agent the matters concerning the attempted insurrection of January 6. There are several Greek subjects in and around Honolulu who have been made to feel the resentment of the Dole Government because of suspicion that certain Greeks were in sympathy with the ex-Queen.

Among those who have fallen under the ban of the ruling powers are Peter G. Camarinos, a brother of Demetrius G. Camarinos of this city, and George Lycurgus, a cousin of the Camarinos. Both of these gentlemen are subjects of the King of Greece and have been engaged in business on the island of Oahu for a number of years. Peter Camarinos has been deported and will arrive here on the steamer Arava next Thursday. He has large business interests in and around Honolulu. He is a mission merchant, with an extensive trade and correspondence and owns two large orchards not far from Honolulu. When he learned that he had been ordered deported on a certain day he filed a vigorous protest. He also wrote a full account of his troubles to his brother in this city, the letter arriving here by the Mariposa. Demetrius Camarinos immediately telegraphed the Greek Consul-General in New York informing him of the situation and the plight of his brother in Hawaii. The Greek Consul replied by telegraph that the matter was of such a serious nature and of such great international importance that the King of Greece that he could not personally take any action in the matter without first informing the Greek Foreign Office of the case and obtaining instructions of his Government. Mr. Camarinos of this city yesterday said:

"If my brother is deported and is prohibited from returning to Hawaii it will cause him great financial loss. He has valuable property and a prosperous business in Honolulu and if he cannot personally manage it he will be practically ruined."

"As to the reasons for my brother's deportation I cannot speak with certainty, but I think I know of one reason at least. Some time ago Mr. Sombrero, brother-in-law of Wilcox, wrote a letter to the latter and had it sent from here with my mail to my brother. I think the Government got hold of that letter and read it, and the fact that it was sent in my brother's care caused suspicion to be cast on him, thus giving an excuse for precipitating the envy and ill feeling that already prevailed."

"As to my cousin, Lycurgus," continued Mr. Camarinos, "he has been ordered deported, but he does not want to go. He has asked the Government to punish him instead. However, he may come by the Arava also."

Lycurgus kept a wayside house or resort near the railroad a few miles from Honolulu. It was here that the revolutionists and their leaders often assembled to discuss their plans and partake of the refreshments afforded by Lycurgus, who has long been a favorite host with the epicures of Hawaii. Lycurgus was suspected of knowing all about the plots and plans of the revolutionists, hence he was under suspicion and was ordered into exile.

CHURCH-STREET FRANCHISE

THE MARKET-STREET RAILWAY COMPANY CARRIES AN IMPORTANT POINT.

ADVERTISEMENT FOR BIDS ORDERED BY THE SUPERVISORS LAST NIGHT.

The Market-street Railway Company has practically secured the coveted franchise for an electric road on Church street from Fillmore to the Sixteenth-street connection. The right of way in question is that of which the company took forcible possession one day and night several weeks ago.

There was an adjourned meeting of the Board of Supervisors last night for the purpose of taking action on the matter of the much-debated franchise. A resolution presented by the Street Committee ordering the clerk of the board to advertise for bids for the franchise, no bid less than \$500 to be considered, was laid before the board, which thereupon went into committee of the whole, with Mr. Hughes in the chair. The resolution provides that the franchise shall be advertised for ten days and shall be let to the highest bidder on the 8th prox.

A. R. Gunnison, M. J. Donovan, Thomas F. Haggerty and C. E. Meyers addressed the board for and against the resolution. Mr. Gunnison said: "I represent Church street property and property-owners, and I would lead with this honorable board not to grant the franchise as set forth in that resolution. The men who control the Market-street Railway Company have broken faith with us time and again. We donated \$1900 toward the grading of Church street, on the strength of the promise that we should have a street railway from one end of Church street to the other. If the Market-street Railway Company wants a franchise over all of Church street and will guarantee to build the road we will do all we can to help them get it. But if they are permitted to hold the three blocks in question we are blocked for all time, for no other company can then secure through right of way over our street."

M. J. Donovan estimated Mr. Gunnison's views. He said: "We of Fillmore do not want to hurt the people of Church street, but we want that franchise granted in order that we may have connection between Fillmore and the Sixteenth. There are moral aspects to this case. It will benefit many and can harm none."

Thomas F. Haggerty was of a different opinion. "Mr. Donovan is simply throwing sand in your eyes," he said. "There is no sense in talking about the moral aspects of anything connected with the corporation, which came like a robber in the night and took possession and now asks this honorable body to sanction its act of vandalism. They are simply incorporated highwaymen, who care not one iota who suffers so long as they gain."

C. E. Meyers was the next to address the board. He said:

"I hope, gentlemen, that you will not do us the injustice of granting this franchise and blocking Church street forever. Give us one square deal and show the people that you are with them on this one and not altogether with the corporation."

Supervisor Hobbs spoke briefly against the resolution, after which the committee arose and reported progress.

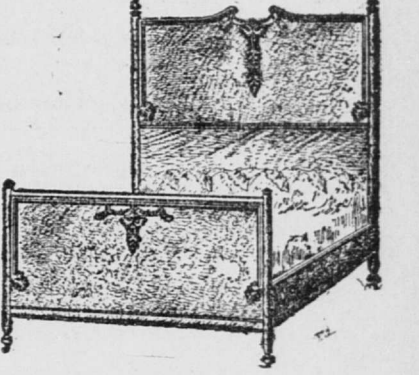
Supervisor Benjamin then moved that the resolution be adopted and the clerk be instructed to advertise for bids. The resolution was adopted by the following vote: Ayes—King, Scully, Benjamin, Hirsch, Hughes, Dunker, Morgan, Wagner, Noes—Dimond, Taylor, Hobbs. Henry Warfield and Carl Gleaser, representing the Labor Exchange, addressed the board on a proposition that the city issue \$100,000 warrants on one year's interest-bearing bonds, receivable for taxes, in order that idle workmen may be employed on public improvements.

Brought Here for Burial. The remains of Mrs. M. E. Fair, the wife of Captain S. A. Fair, U. S. A., now stationed at Fort Canby, was brought down from Portland on the steamer Columbia, which arrived yesterday morning, for burial in this city.

The Bottom of the Sea. Yields no pearl that can exceed in beauty teeth whitened and cleansed with that incomparable dentifrice, the fragrant ROZODONT. Not in coral roser than in the bottom of the sea. So say the ladies, who are the best judges in such matters.

CALIFORNIA FURNITURE COMPANY.

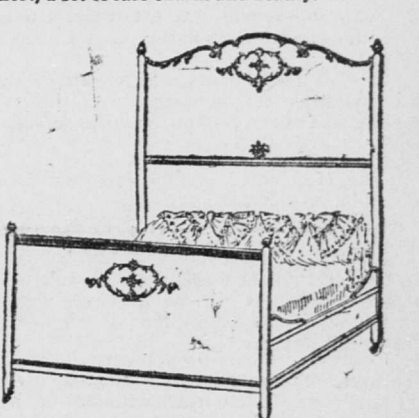
Furniture that has elegance of design and general beauty, and is yet capable of being sold at a price that places it within the reach of those of even limited means—it is our aim to supply that style of furniture in place of the gross, ill-favored kind that almost invariably is offered where low prices are quoted.



Mahogany! The very word itself suggests all that is "good form" in furniture. Other woods have their eras of popularity, but mahogany stands always first favorite. Here is an example of a mahogany set that is low in price, lower than any of equal beauty and finish ever offered. It is mahogany of the kind that won the "King of Woods" its reputation. Of rich red color and exquisite graining, just suitable to set off the beauty of the pure Colonial design.



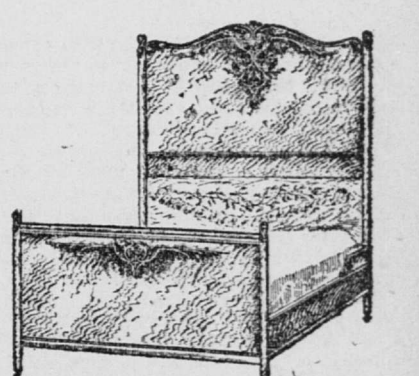
And the delicate hand-carving. The pattern is grace and artistic refinement itself. The bureau is a match in beauty and workmanship, the mirror bevel French plate, the front shaped to the graceful "swell." The handles are of "mat finish" gilt of special design, and the casters are of the excellent "double wheel" pattern. The two top drawers are lined with crimson velvet, and the others with birdseye maple. In short, a set of rare charm and beauty.



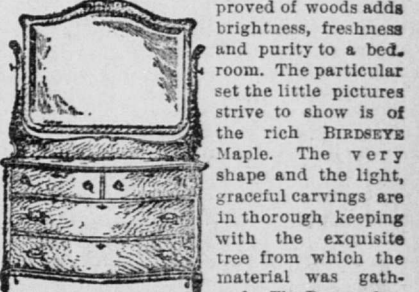
In striking contrast to the dark richness of the mahogany is the exquisitely dainty refinement of a set in White and Gold. It possesses, too, the added charm of novelty. Built of high-grade wood, it is enameled with many coats of the best quality of white paint and can be cleaned and rubbed just as the hand-polished natural woods can. The dainty filagree carvings, delicate as a jeweler's embellishments would be, are illuminated by pure Gold Leaf.



The Dressing-case has all the merits of the one described above, both in design and construction. The peculiarly attractive shape of the mirror (Bevel French Plate, of course) is noteworthy. The Gilt Handles set off the pure simplicity of the White Enamel, and two extra toilet drawers form an added charm. Expensive? See it and then judge.



It is difficult to conceive of anything in nature's forests more genuinely pure, simple and yet rich and beautiful than White Maple. A set in this most approved of woods adds brightness, freshness and purity to a bedroom. The particular set the little pictures strive to show is of the rich Birdseye Maple. The plan of shape and the light, graceful carvings and in thorough keeping with the exquisite tree from which the material was gathered. The Bureau has the serpentine front, an attractive relief from the severe straight lines of the construction recently so much in vogue. The shape of the French Plate Mirror, as well as the entire embellishments of the brass hardware, are in keeping with the general beauty and refinement of the whole set. These are but three patterns among scores and scores of others, incommensurate and beautiful, yet low in price.



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Carpets . Rugs . Mattings

CALIFORNIA FURNITURE COMPANY

(N. P. Cole & Co.)

117-123 Geary Street

The San Francisco Call

CHARLES M. SHORTBRIDGE,
Editor and Proprietor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
DAILY CALL—40 per year by mail; by carrier, 15c per week.
SUNDAY CALL—\$1.50 per year.
WEEKLY CALL—\$1.50 per year.
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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1895

No more monopoly.

Invest in the San Joaquin road.

Competition will be the death of silurians.

A new railroad is worth a dozen mud flats.

Display California goods and let the people see them.

Never count a millionaire's children until his will is hatched.

The millionaire who lacks public spirit always has public contempt.

We must have the San Joaquin road and the road must have a water-front terminus.

We thought we had the cap on the legislative climax, but we must bow to Indiana.

Every county in the State is in line and all of them wish to be on the competing line.

The war among the insurance companies may not set the City on fire but it is getting red hot.

Parisian fashions will no longer have the same worth, but they won't come any cheaper.

Give the mud flats to the competing road and in a short time they will cease to be mud flats.

We must make a lively movement in City improvement, to meet the coming century in good style.

Cleveland appears to be trying to find forgetfulness by neither saying anything nor saying word.

Now that San Francisco is to be permitted to do her own investigating, she must get in and do it.

Perhaps it might improve the silurians a little, to give each of them an individual as well as general kick.

Subscribing to the competing road is an investment and not a donation; there is no give-away in it anywhere.

When the work of the Half-Million Club is accomplished for the City there will be millions in it for the State.

Legislators who attempt to shut off the competing road, are simply renewing the old circus of the donkey and the locomotive.

The Merchants' Association has done well in sweeping the streets, but it will do better when it sweeps the cobble stones out of sight.

If the Indiana Legislature hadn't adjourned when it did, the Governor would have been justified in having it arrested for prize-fighting.

Every merchant should display his California goods in the front windows of his shop so as to let people know he is in favor of home industry.

Don't forget that the earnings of the San Joaquin road will be kept at home to help home industries and not sent abroad to pay foreign bondholders.

As the San Jose Mercury advises everybody to quit "rushing the growler," it owes it to mankind to devise a better means of getting the growler to his pier.

In celebrating their accession to citizenship by getting drunk, the Umatilla Indians have proven themselves too much like some other citizens to be good citizens.

When Russell Sage sent Anna Gould a Bible for a wedding present he should have written in it, "Silver and gold have I in plenty, but what I need most I give unto thee."

San Francisco assists Los Angeles in working up the great flower festival and Los Angeles will assist San Francisco in getting the next Republican National Convention.

He only is a good citizen who with a wise regard for his private interests employs his energy and his capital in such a way as to assist in the advancement of his city and the welfare of his fellow-citizens.

The manufacturers of all parts of the State are showing a warm interest in the coming convention and every day furnishes new reasons for believing that the assembly will have not only important discussions but important results.

The charge of impurity in the water supply of the City should be most carefully inquired into. Bad whisky, bad morals and bad politics affect only a few people, but impure water is liable to carry disease, plague and pestilence into every home.

The property-owner who does not see the advantage to himself that will result from an investment in the San Joaquin road, must have made his money by bull-tuck or snake-trickery, for he hasn't enough business sense to know a good thing when it is introduced to him.

The Los Angeles Express is in error in accusing the CALL of inconsistency because "in one column it berates lotteries and in another it boasts of the number of marriage licenses." Marriage may be regarded as a lottery in Los Angeles, but in this section of the State it is an infant industry.

We are pleased to learn from the Martinez Gazette that Eastern manufacturer, whose attention was drawn to the advantages of the place by a recent article in the CALL, has written to get advice in regard to the location there of a planing-mill and sash and door factory. This is the kind of gift that the CALL likes to make California towns. It beats the fake trade.

The Argonaut's highly complimentary statement of the CALL's innovation in giving due prominence to Pacific Coast news and refraining from making it secondary to foreign scandals and accidents that do not concern us, is the expression of an intelligent editor who, as a representative of the higher intelligence of the community, has said in the clearest manner what every other intelligent citizen would say if he published a high-class weekly paper.

DISPLAY HOME GOODS.

In the task of making a California market for California products, the producer can do much by advertising his goods, the consumer can do much by giving preference to home articles over those of foreign make, but the merchant can do most of all. He is the link in the chain that connects the producer with the consumer, and without his cordial help and co-operation neither the productive energy of the one nor the willingness to purchase on the part of the other, can be of any avail.

Every California merchant should put California articles to the front. The products of our soil and of our factories should be displayed conspicuously in the windows of shops dealing in such goods, so that every passer along the street might see the large variety of articles grown or manufactured here and be convinced of the wisdom of purchasing the home goods rather than those of foreign make. It would add, moreover, to the attractiveness and the value of the display if the prices were marked and the fact made evident that to patronize home industries is a matter of household economy as well as of patriotic sentiment.

Dealers in California dried fruits have especially good reasons for making a display of this kind. Attractive forms of window decoration can be more attractive to casual passers or more enticing to shoppers than a well-arranged exhibit of choice fruit. Such exhibits brighten up any store front. Evidence of their value in this way can be seen in many places about the City. An instance, conspicuously noticeable because of the environment, is that of the grocery of C. H. Montgomery on the corner of Third and Minna streets, which, by its rich array of luscious fruit marked at low prices, goes far to redeem the unsightliness of the ill-paved, ill-tended street and the ramshackle buildings around it. The effect produced there shows what could be done everywhere, and with even greater success amid better and more attractive surroundings.

It is, of course, to be understood that the burden of making attractive displays of California goods should not be thrown wholly on the merchant. The manufacturer and the fruit-packer should put them up in a manner as artistic as can be made compatible with economy. The esthetic faculty of the American people has been developed very rapidly in recent years, and we are no longer indifferent to the accomplishments of art and the pleasures of a cultivated taste. The American of to-day buys a great many things simply because they look nice. This taste must be appealed to and satisfied. The manufacturer, the fruit-packer and the merchant should co-operate in the task and give to our home-made goods a display as attractive as any that come from France itself.

A NEIGHBOR'S RIGHTS.

The ancient maxim of the law, "So use your own as not to injure that of another," is one of the foundations upon which the conduct of the CALL is laid. It stated this proposition plainly enough in its issue of March 4, in reference to the rehabilitation of hydraulic mining in California; and yet our able contemporary, the Yuba City Independent, with a vehemence that better discloses its zeal than its judgment, finds that article a sufficient reason for a violent assault upon the CALL. One of the greatest misfortunes that California has ever suffered is the bitter partisanship that has grown out of the conflict between the farmers and the miners.

The damage done to lands and waterways through the absence of means for impounding debris has been serious enough; but greater still was the harm to the State at large from stopping the annual output of \$100,000,000 which the hydraulic mines yielded, and greatest of all has been the bitter feeling which has grown out of it, and which, manifested principally by the valley farmers, has made the resumption of hydraulic mining, under proper restrictions, so difficult.

When the CALL declared that "1 per cent of the profits that would result to California and the United States from the revival of hydraulic mining would defray all the cost of drainage for the rivers and valleys," the Independent denounced and added: "It would take the entire output of all the hydraulic mines on the watershed of the Feather and Sacramento rivers to restore those rivers to their primitive condition." Whether or not this is true, it happens to be foreign to the issue; but it has an important value as tending to show a bitter partisanship against any proposition which looks to the re-establishment of mining.

The CALL, on the contrary, is in no sense a partisan in this matter. It stands on the simple proposition that if hydraulic mining can be resumed by the adoption of sound and fair methods which will prevent further injury to lands and waterways, it is the duty of the country and of all its good citizens to forward the enterprise; that such facilities have been devised, and require only the assistance of the Government to put them into operation. Thus the old legal maxim is followed by the CALL, and those friends of the farmers who are also unhappily the enemies of hydraulic mining, might profit by the example.

PAVING THE STREETS.

The announcement in the CALL yesterday that the Merchants' Association intended entering upon a series of experiments in street-paving, was doubtless met by every progressive citizen with a feeling of satisfaction alloyed only by the regret that such experiments should be necessary. Long before this San Francisco should have found the right solution of the problem of street-paving, and by this time should have carried it into extensive application.

Regrets over past neglect, however, are out of place now. The one duty before us is to take advantage of the present and make the future better. It is a matter of congratulation that this particular work has been undertaken by a body of men so competent to perform it. The Merchants' Association has shown the ability to grapple with street problems and find a practical solution for them. Within the area of its operation, it has revolutionized the street-sweeping of the City and has produced as good results as are possible on the present pavements. With these accomplishments to prove the energy and public spirit of the Association, we can with reason indulge the belief that it will be equally successful with the new enterprise, and having swept the old pavements clean, it will next succeed in sweeping them off altogether to make way for better.

It will not be necessary to make any blind experiments in the work proposed. Street paving has long been one of the most extensively studied of municipal problems, and its solution is now pretty well understood. Experiments made in cities in various parts of the world have demonstrated by the test of actual wear and tear what paving is best fitted for the heavy traffic of city streets, as well as the most economical with respect both to first cost and the expenditure for maintenance.

Without attempting to prejudice the tests

to be made by the Association, we believe it will be found here as elsewhere, that no system of paving meets all the requirements of traffic and economy so completely as an asphalt pavement laid with due care upon a substantial concrete foundation. If this should prove to be the case, the City is to be congratulated, for within a comparatively few miles of it there are abundant quantities of all the materials needed for the foundation and for the asphalt covering. It will be a comparatively easy task and cheap process therefore to improve the streets by this system, if it should prove as advantageous here as it has shown itself to be in other cities on the Pacific Coast and elsewhere.

While it is a matter of gratification to live in a community where there are merchants of sufficient public spirit and generosity to undertake a work of this kind at their own cost, there is necessarily a feeling of shame that it should be imposed upon individuals to do a work that the City should do. Have we not a representative government? Are not the people taxed to pay for street improvements? Why would it not be better for all concerned to bond the City for \$5,000,000 and enter actively and extensively upon the important work which the Merchants' Association has with so much civic patriotism undertaken to do tentatively at the expense of its liberal and progressive members?

A GOOD INVESTMENT.

The one substantial and permanent element in the conduct of legitimate business enterprises is the hope of a profit on the investment. That is the test of the true business man. Contrariwise, a capitalist who is too timid to invest in an enterprise which offers every reasonable assurance of a profit is not a genuine business man. It is the employment of capital in developing resources that makes a community prosperous, and he who withholds his money from such employment fails in one of the salient qualifications of a useful citizen. All this is evident without taking into account such a humane consideration as the employment of the poor or the effect that such employment has on the character and enforcement of penal laws. He is the best citizen who, with a wide regard for his private interests, understands his enormous power for good or evil in the employment of his own capital.

Those eminent capitalists who refuse to invest in the shares of the San Joaquin Valley Railroad through fear that they will not receive a profit may take what consolation they can from these considerations. It would require hardihood and ingenuity of an uncommon order to assert that a profit would not accrue from the investment. The matter should be regarded solely as an investment with a reasonable prospect of a fair return and in no sense as a donation. The promoters of the enterprise being shrewd, able and successful business men have put their millions into it because it is so evident to them that it will yield a handsome profit. It is easy to assume that, having shown themselves in this aspect to be good and useful citizens, they will be glad to see the community at large enjoy a prosperity which their enterprise has made possible; but however admirable they may appear from this point of view, there are many who need look no further than personal benefits. Those who are inaccessible to the promptings of pride and shame have nevertheless abundant room in their pockets.

A very important matter that has received no attention is the fact that as this is to be strictly a home affair, there will be no drain upon the resources of the State in the form of interest paid to foreign holders of the securities. This country annually sends to Europe about \$100,000,000 in interest and dividends on railroad securities alone. The expenditure of energy and the consumption of resources required to meet this drain are enormous, reaching vastly further than the face of the outgo. The benefits which would accrue from the keeping of this money at home, where it might be invested in further enterprises which would furnish employment and produce prosperity, would be beyond computation.

It is a knowledge of these vital matters that has prompted the promoters of the San Joaquin Valley Railroad to use all diligence in disposing of the shares to the capitalists of California. Not alone by direct means will the shareholders receive a benefit, but they will enjoy the additional advantage which will come indirectly from the increased prosperity of the State. This is an advantage which local shareholders in railroad properties that have borrowed largely abroad cannot hope to enjoy. It is instructive to observe how much greater confidence generally foreign capitalists have in American enterprises than Americans have in European ones are apt to show; and most conspicuous among such Americans are those in California and particularly in San Francisco, who prefer to loan their small gains on "gilt-edged loans" and who are content to be merely usurers and pawnbrokers.

A Connecticut State Senator is trying to procure the passage of a bill making it unlawful to publish the portrait of an individual without his consent, or, if dead, the consent of his representatives; and it is scarcely necessary to say that every absconding criminal in the country would like to have a chance to get in and lobby for it.

It is not California only that has resumed the work of railroad building, for a Georgia company has placed a big order for rails with a Pennsylvania rolling-mill and we are going to have a rival to see who will get there first.

California fruit, neatly packed and offered at low prices, should be put conspicuously to the front in every grocery in the State.

San Francisco has been a metropolis for some time, but she has only just begun to act like one.

SUPPOSED TO BE HUMOROUS.

Briggs—I was reading a paper in the elevated this morning and the man next to me was wild. Briggs—Why?

Briggs—I turned it over before he got through.

—New York Herald.

"There's some satisfaction in being a kodak fiend," mused the amateur photographer, as he sent a bundle of pictures to a friend. "At least a man can express his own views."—Philadelphia Record.

After all marriage can't be called a failure when you consider how many possible elopements it has kept off the amateur stage.—New York Recorder.

Mrs. Suburb—I don't see what's the matter with our hens. They don't lay at all.

Farmer Meadow—You don't feed 'em right, mum. Just you give 'em about \$2 worth of corn every week and they'll lay you \$1 worth of eggs every seven days.—New York Weekly.

Teacher—Yes, children, the hairs of our heads are all numbered.

Smart boy (pulling out a hair and presenting it)—Well, what is the number of this hair?

Teacher—Number one, Johnny, and (pulling out several more) these are numbers two, three, four, five and six. Anything else you want to know?—Player and Sportman.

AROUND THE CORRIDORS.

Frank L. Pommer of the G. H. Mumm wine firm left for New York last night, after a fortnight's sojourn in this State. While here he inspected some of the vineyards of California and found that good progress is being made by the growers of native wines. "California has not been using as much champagne for the past year as formerly, but I think the business is picking up somewhat," said Mr. Pommer at the Palace Hotel yesterday afternoon. Several gentlemen who were present ventured various suggestions in regard to the decreased consumption of champagne on this coast. Nobody was willing to admit that the hotel has had anything to do with checking the flow of the sparkling beverage. There was a generally prevalent opinion among the home people that loyalty to home production has been a factor in the changed condition of affairs touching choice beverages, and the visitor naturally allowed this plea. Among the party of friends who gathered to bid Mr. Pommer good-bye on the eve of his departure were W. A. Carnes and Samuel G. Whitney.

C. C. Pitts, a well-to-do merchant of Butler, S. C., who has been enjoying California climate for several weeks past, was speaking of the recent agreement, noticeable in the South, to several gentlemen in the Palace last evening, and among other things mentioned the growth of the tobacco industry in his State. "It was formerly the case," said he, "that on the plantations little patches of tobacco were cultivated by the slaves, from which was raised only sufficient to supply the wants of themselves and their masters. Not a leaf was grown for the trade until a few years ago, but within the past ten years tobacco-growing has become one of the important and profitable industries of the South. The annual crop runs up to the millions of pounds. The yield of the best acre, and this pays well when sold for 12 to 13 cents a pound. South Carolina has become a competitor with its sister States in the tobacco trade, and its influence will soon be felt in the markets."

Mr. Copple, an old-time resident of Montana, is in the city at the present time, looking over a good portion of this State, and declares that California is about as near Paradise, in point of known attractions, as any section of country he ever visited or expects to. Mr. Copple is a merchant, but in the years ago he has been a prospector, and he simply dotes on sugar and salt as much as a prospector does on gold. He has sought out localities where the demand for his wares permitted him to make his own prices, and his customers gladly paid them. In early days, when Alder Creek was in the mining camp, he went there and opened out a stock of merchandise. Those were the days when a pair of boots were worth a small fortune and the cost of a bushel of potatoes would, nowadays, board a man for a week. Mr. Copple prospered and is now able to view the world leisurely.

J. P. Meehan, superintendent of the Pullman Car Company for this coast, was discussing the luxuries demanded in modern travel and the outlay of capital required to meet the same in the Palace yesterday. "It costs about \$15,000 nowadays to build the most approved pattern dining-car," he said, "and the kitchen utensils, table furniture, silverware and linen average about \$3000 a car. Each car must have a steward, who gets about \$100 a month, and a head cook who values himself at \$75 a month. There must also be one or two assistant cooks and a waiter. These three hundred dollars a month is the very smallest outlay of wages, while the cost of raw material, breakage of dishes and board of employees is about \$3000 a month additional. An average of five days' run costs nearly \$6000 for food and service, and the cost of the car itself, which perhaps not up to the actual value of the property, was within a reasonable percentage of it, and he thought the court would be in serious error if the sale for \$74,000 were not confirmed. The court finally ended the matter for the time being by announcing that the sale of that particular lot would be laid over until next Tuesday. If the bid be raised 10 per cent the new offer will be accepted."

Thomas Cook, who runs a large ranch in the southern portion of the State, and who has given the cultivation of the strawberry much attention of late years, was at the Russ yesterday. He says that the growers in the vicinity of Colusa and other towns in the Delta are making all the necessary arrangements for the formation of a strawberry exchange on the same plan as that adopted by the orange growers. "We believe that the best results can be secured by handling our own crops," he said, "and this can only be accomplished by organization."

A. M. Justice of San Bernardino, who was at the Russ yesterday, says that a recently reported big strike of rich gold ore in the Rose mine in his locality is panning out better than some first reports indicated. The strike was made at the 425-foot level, and there is now developed seven feet of solid ore which assays all the way from \$30 to \$500 a ton.

PERSONAL.

J. Naglee Burke is at the Palace.

R. A. Long, an attorney at Willows, is at the Grand.

D. N. J. Backwood, U. S. N., is a guest at the California.

Ex-Judge R. Saffold of Napa was at the Lick last night.

Ex-Senator S. S. Berry of Lindsay is a guest at the Lick.

E. J. Cahill, a civil engineer of San Martin, is at the Lick.

R. I. Bentley, an attorney of Sacramento, is at the Lick.

General A. P. Chipman of Red Bluff is a guest at the Palace.

George T. Dunlop, a vineyardist of Gilroy, is at the California.

John Daley, a merchant of Healdsburg, is a guest at the Russ.

Nick Freyer, a mining man of Sierra City, is registered at the Russ.

W. W. Alexander, a mining man of Portland, is a guest at the Grand.

H. J. Maxwell, a Woodland banker, was at the California last night.

S. G. Little, president of the Bank of Dixon, is a guest at the Russ House.

George E. Faw, a grain man of Gonzales, is registered at the Occidental.

J. Alexander Yoell, a prominent citizen of San Jose, is at the Occidental.

James H. Hawn, a banker of Santa Rosa, is registered at the Russ.

Stillson Hutchins, the Washington (D. C.) newspaper man, is at the Palace.

George A. Smith, a large fruit-grower of Cortland, was at the Grand last night.

H. Tietz, a tobacco manufacturer of Cincinnati, is registered at the Grand.

Captain A. W. Keller of the bark Palmyra registered at the Russ House yesterday.

C. Darling, proprietor of the Darling mine in El Dorado County, is at the California.

A. H. Barr, a merchant of Callahan, has just returned from a trip East and is at the Grand.

L. A. Steiger, superintendent Normal School at San Jose, registered at the Palace yesterday.

Hon. J. M. Walling, department commander G. A. R., from Nevada City, Cal., is at the Russ House.

Sues His Prosecutor.

C. E. Mackey, an insurance solicitor, has begun suit in the Justice Court against James Taylor, alias J. R. Hardy, a tailor, for \$299 and costs. Taylor had Mackey arrested on January 10 last, on a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses, but the charge was dismissed by Police Judge Conlan. Mackey was confined in jail for several hours and considers that his reputation and feelings were injured to the extent mentioned.

Drowning of D. F. Oswald.
The body of a man, supposed to be D. F. Oswald, a flower peddler, was picked up in the bay off Lombard street yesterday. The body was very badly decomposed. In the pockets of the clothing was found a peddling license, which was made out in the name of D. F. Oswald, 60 Annie street.

A Stranger Feels in the Bay.
James Bailey, a visitor in the city, fell while walking down the city front sightseeing, fell into the bay at the Ocean Hotel. He was rescued by a life guard and taken to the hospital. He was taken to the Receiving Hospital and finally brought to consciousness.

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT.

In height Bourke Cockran is 5 feet 10½ inches; weight, 210 pounds; chest and shoulders very broad. Build like a Hercules. Head enormous, massive, lionlike. Wears number 8 hat. Has to have headgear made to order. Hands and feet large. Wears number 9 gloves and number 10 shoes. Hair curly, dark brown. Eyes deepest and large and dark brown. Heavy eyelids, muscular and imperious, short and curly and dark brown. Great expanse of cheek. Always dressed in dark colors. Wears 18-inch collar and little jewelry. Has no regular hours for sleeping and eating. Capable of great physical effort. Drinks nothing stronger than whisky. Smokes gigantic black cigars.

Preparations are making to celebrate the one hundred and seventh birthday of Mrs. Hannah Chard of Vineland, N. J., the oldest woman in that State, which occurs on April 20. Five generations are to be represented at the celebration. Mrs. Chard, during seventy-seven years of married life, had twelve children, of which only three of them are now living at the ages of 85, 73 and 61 years, respectively. She is still an active housekeeper and is an inveterate pipe-smoker.

Frederick Douglass was a conspicuous illustration of what may be accomplished by determination, industry and zeal.—Oyster Bay Pilot. Douglass was a man of genius. All the industry and zeal in the world could not make such a career as his without a potent original brain.—New York Sun.

The man who is President when the son of Colonel Grant became an agent for admission to West Point will receive a letter from an ex-President, written long before his death, asking that his grandson be appointed a cadet in the institution.

Tom Reed favors the removal of chairs from the House of Representatives and the substitution of benches such as are used in the British Parliament. He thinks this would lessen the pomp and occasion and facilitate the transaction of business.

BIDS WERE TOO LOW.

Confirming the Sales of Mrs. Kate Johnson's Realty—Residence and Other Lots in Abeyance.

From a Probate Judge to an auctioneer, and without loss of dignity, was about the extent of the change which Judge Coffey executed yesterday. He had the sale of Mrs. Kate Johnson's property to confirm, and was ready to accept any bids which would cover the costs of the sale. The public sale of the property was postponed until the 21st inst. Spectators were numerous, but bidders were scarce. Only one case was a bid raised—that of the property on the corner of Green and Battery streets—and this was promptly accepted. All the report of the sale submitted to the court was confirmed with the exception of the 50-yard lot on the corner of Golden Gate avenue and Leavenworth street and the residence property on the corner of O'Farrell and Leavenworth streets.

In these two cases the court decided to delay action for a week on the ground that the bids made at the sale were far below what the property should realize. The Golden Gate avenue property was appraised at \$120,000. This was admitted by one of the appraisers to be a little high, but it was conceded on all sides that the property is worth at least \$100,000. The amount bid was \$74,000. Thomas J. Clunie bid \$74,000 for the residence property.

Several real estate experts were called to tell what they thought of the property in question, and all but Wendell Easton were of the opinion that the lot was worth \$100,000. The property was built on a hill, and the view from the lot was worth \$100,000. None of them would guarantee a purchaser for 10 per cent more than the bid offered, however, even if they were allowed sixty days in which to try. Mr. Easton was not confirmed. The court finally perhaps not up to the actual value of the property, was within a reasonable percentage of it, and he thought the court would be in serious error if the sale for \$74,000 were not confirmed. The court finally ended the matter for the time being by announcing that the sale of that particular lot would be laid over until next Tuesday. If the bid be raised 10 per cent the new offer will be accepted.

Similar action was taken in J. J. O'Farrell's bid on the residence property. That lot was appraised at \$65,000, which every one considered a fair valuation. O'Farrell bid \$45,000 and his offer will be taken if not raised within the week. All through the bids on the property averaged over 90 per cent of the appraised value.

The appraisal of both the Johnson residence property and the lot on Golden Gate avenue was made about a year ago, and are regarded by experts as excessive. The late sale of the Johnson residence property was made at a bid of the fifty-yard lot on Golden Gate avenue and Leavenworth street, when he had a project to sell land at that place to the Masonic society. This naturally affected the price of land in the block then.

The bid on the residence property was made at a time when the market was at \$120,000 on the Golden Gate property and \$120,000 at the dwelling at O'Farrell and Leavenworth streets. Both of these were excessive.

Re-state men concede that the Johnson auction was held a month too soon, because many important matters have taken place since then to create new confidence in San Francisco real estate. The belief that the market was at a low ebb yesterday, or any day within the past week, much higher prices would have been obtained.

J. J. O'Farrell is the bidder on the Johnson mansion, but it is understood that he is acting as agent for Drs. Buckley and Thorne and very Rev. J. J. Prendergast, trustees of the Mary Help Hospital, founded and endowed by Mrs. Johnson, and that the big dwelling on O'Farrell and Leavenworth streets will be converted into the hospital building.

A Female Bigamist.

Sarah A. Lynch appeared before Judge Campbell yesterday to answer to the charge of bigamy preferred by her husband, Timothy Lynch. Timothy testified that when he married her last January her previous husband, Julius M. Sousa, was alive. Mrs. Lynch's attorney acknowledged both marriages, but said that Sousa had been one of the crew of the coal steamer, the Mary, and had been lost with her. The case was continued to enable the defendant to obtain proof of Sousa's death.

Medicine Company Attached.

The Happy Medium Medicine Company, manufacturer of veterinary specifics, has been attached by Harlan's attachment agency on an assigned claim for \$17.80 for bottles furnished. Phil Archibald and other well-known horsemen are directors of the company.

RACON Printing Company, 508 Clay street.
STRONG household candy, 15c lb. Townsend's.

IMPORTANT.—Genuine eyeglasses, 15c up, 81 4th st.; Sunday, 736 Market (Kast's) showery.

J. F. CUTTER'S OLD BOURBON.—This celebrated whisky for sale by all first-class druggists and grocers. Trademark—Star within a shield.

CRUT-UP! heals wounds, burns and sores as if by magic; one application cures poison oak; it relieves pain and abates inflammation.

THOSE WHO CONTEMPLATE BUILDING can do so advantageously to themselves by entrusting their building improvements to Jas. E. Wolfe, architect, floor building. Specialties in flats.

HE KNOWS THE ROAD WILL PAY.

L. P. DREXLER DISCUSSES THE SAN FRANCISCO AND SAN JO

THE SAN FRANCISCO CALL
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1895
JUST ABOUT THE WEATHER.
The reputation of Uncle Sam's weather prophet was saved yesterday by the precipitation of a few drops of rain. The prediction was for showers in the morning and sunshine late in the day. Nature reversed this order of events, but that made no material difference to those who were thoughtful enough to carry their umbrellas. The outlook to-day is for fair weather, nearly stationary temperature; light north to west winds.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.
Eliza Dabel has sued W. R. Jannison for \$4172.
The Union for Practical Progress discussed the new charter last night.
James M. Morrison of Sacramento has been appointed Fish Commissioner.
Curryman barbers want all shops to be closed at 9 o'clock in the evening.
Odd things were sold and values varied at an unclaimed-baggage sale yesterday.
Rev. D. Hanson Irwin was formally installed as pastor of St. John's Presbyterian Church.
Thomas J. Bailey, a coal-heaver, fell down a vessel's hold yesterday, breaking his hip.
A crusade against the water-front wheel-gamblers was begun by the harbor police yesterday.
District Attorney Barnes has asked the Supervisors for a bond clerk at a salary of \$200 a month.
All doubt of David's election as Mayor of Oakland has been swept away. He has a good majority.
Augustus Pepper, 66 years of age, has been missing from his home at 1019 Valencia street for a week.
E. B. Burleigh, alias Bruce, charged with forgery in Sioux Falls, South Dakota, has been arrested here.
Captain Hansen of the steamer Willamette died on the voyage from San Francisco to Central America.
The sale of Mrs. Kate Johnson's real property was confirmed by Judge Coffey yesterday in all but two cases.
The New Zealand Company will be out of the insurance compact at noon to-day and will then cut rates.
The China steamers will take full cargoes of flour up to May. Oregon flour is going to the Oriental trade.
Louis F. Post, a political economist and single-tax advocate, will lecture at Metropolitan Hall on March 25.
James Bailey, a stranger, fell in the bay from the Oregon dock yesterday and narrowly escaped losing his life.
Thomas Hutchinson and Charles Fennessy were arrested yesterday on the charge of robbing Michael Mattison.
Attorney S. W. Horne was arrested yesterday on a charge of misdemeanor libel preferred by Attorney O. F. Meldon.
Rev. Edward Nelander was last night installed as pastor of the Swedish Lutheran Church at 1239 Mission street.
The steamer Australia sailed for Honolulu yesterday with a large cargo of general merchandise and many passengers.
The remains of Mrs. Day, wife of Captain S. A. Day of Fort Canby, were brought down to the steamer yesterday for burial in this city.
The funeral of Frank Wadsworth, the youngest soldier in the Union ranks during the civil war, took place yesterday and was largely attended.
Owen E. Bradley and Patrick Degan, contractors for the Crocker building, are suing the Crocker estate for \$61,000, which they claim is still due.
P. M. Maher, an advertising solicitor, was arrested last night on a warrant from Bakersfield, charging him with obtaining money by false pretenses.
Curley Bill Gerhardt still insists that Jim Shovers of Santa Clara County can produce senior fair's illegitimate son, but will not do so until the winter next.
The final game in the handball tournament of the Olympic Club for the team championship in the first class was won by J. C. Nealon and Al Hampton.
The members of the Board of Supervisors visited the Colma water shed yesterday and investigated the charges that impure creek water ran into the city.
The card offered to race-goers yesterday was a very poor one, and the betting was tame.
Don Cesar, Key Alta, Lennie B. Three Forks and Herman were the winners.
The case against Mrs. H. M. Rutherford, charged with obtaining money by false pretenses, will probably be dismissed, as she says she is ready to go to jail.
In an interview L. P. Drexler demonstrated that the San Francisco and San Joaquin Railroad should pay at least from 6 to 10 per cent of the investment.
The police disclosed yesterday a few incidents in the career of Gustaf Broman while here and in other cities in the State showing that he is a big spender and worse.
The steamer Westport arrived from San Pedro yesterday after a voyage of sixty-three hours. On the way up her machinery was disabled and ten hours were lost repairing the break.
The Supreme Court yesterday in favor of Mrs. Katherine Sandell the suit which her daughters had brought against their father's will. Their father left all his property to his wife.
The Supervisors have adopted a resolution ordering advertisement for bids for the much-debated franchise on Church street, as requested by the Market-street Railway Company.
The university Regents at the regular meeting yesterday decided to have regular lectures on the subject of the new charter on Monday night, and will effect an organization of influence voters in accordance with that decision.
The Labor Council will decide whether to favor or oppose the new charter next Monday night, and will effect an organization of influence voters in accordance with that decision.
T. F. Hagerty has sued Frank W. Butterfield and Jane Doe Constance in the Justice Court for \$299.99 damages, charging that the defendants sold him poisonous sugar, which made him ill.
In a cross-complaint in the suit of the estate of John S. Doe against the old law firm of Meek & Maxwell to secure an accounting the defendants retaliate by suing for \$61,000 due for legal services.
Lewis Miller, aged 32 years, was found lying dead in an alleyway behind his residence at Green street yesterday afternoon. At the Morgue it was ascertained that death ensued from natural causes.
Mrs. Sarah A. Lynch, charged with bigamy by her husband, Timothy Lynch, was given time by Judge Campbell yesterday to procure proof of the death of her former husband, Julius M. Sousa, a sailor.
Kayer, one of Oakland's defeated candidates for Councilman-at-large, will contest the election of Heitman on the ground that the latter resided in a ward in which another candidate for the same office resides.
J. J. Truman sent in a communication to the Board of Supervisors yesterday protesting against the acceptance of Guerrero street, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth, on the ground that the paving is not up to the specifications.
Judge Slack yesterday decided in the case of Harvey Foster in insolvency that important papers lost might be substituted by certified copies and interested lawyers say this decides for the executors the points at issue in the Fair will case.
Attorney L. C. Pistolesi applied for a warrant in Judge Campbell's court yesterday for the arrest of F. S. Sutherland, city editor of the Report, on the charge of criminal libel. The warrant was issued in connection with the hearing of a charge of vagrancy against Ritty Howard, which was headed "What is a Coffee-house?"
T. F. Hagerty filed a complaint in the Justice Court yesterday against Frank Butterfield and Jane Doe Constance charging that the defendants had sold him 200 pounds of sugar for \$8.50 and that by reason of eating the sugar himself and family had been poisoned and sick. He avers that the sugar was unfit for use.
Alice Audrien, who was to have been sued for abduction yesterday, was missing when her name was called in Judge Wallace's court. It was learned that she had sold out her notorious place of business and had left town. Her bond of \$2500 was declared forfeited. The suit against Charles A. Bayly, a druggist doing business at 217 Grant avenue and P. Mialauna, a saloon-keeper at 142 Geary street.
The North Coast Grammar School School Board has donated five unemployed poor. The boys' class of '95 and the girls' class of '95 gave a stereopticon entertainment, in which they were assisted by the "Lend a Hand Club." The receipts from the sale of tickets amounted to \$62.60, and there were cash contributions to the amount of \$17.40, making a total of \$80. The order of the school gave liberal donations of all kinds of groceries and clothing.

TO LECTURE ON THE SINGLE TAX.

LOUIS F. POST, THE POLITICAL ECONOMIST, COMING TO SAN FRANCISCO.
A DISTINGUISHED SPEAKER.

THE SINGLE-TAX SOCIETY PREPARING A RECEPTION FOR ITS CHAMPION.

Louis F. Post, the student and lecturer on economics, is coming to San Francisco. He will lecture at Metropolitan Hall on his favorite subject Monday, March 25. The lecture will be under the auspices of the San Francisco Single Tax Society, and as the lecturer is an eminent advocate of this doctrine.

Louis F. Post, a political economist and single-tax advocate, will lecture at Metropolitan Hall on March 25. He is a student and lecturer on economics, and is coming to San Francisco. He will lecture at Metropolitan Hall on his favorite subject Monday, March 25. The lecture will be under the auspices of the San Francisco Single Tax Society, and as the lecturer is an eminent advocate of this doctrine.

LOUIS F. POST, THE NOTED SOCIOLOGIST. (Drawn by a "Call" artist from a photograph.)

school of political science it is expected that his discourses will be especially attractive. Mr. Post first came here two years ago, and his address at that time was well received. He came again last year and was likewise favorably regarded as the apostle of a new political philosophy. He was formerly a journalist and lawyer in New York, but became a ready follower of the Henry George school of advanced ideas on economic issues. "He is one of the most advanced thinkers and clearest reasoners of the day," said Joseph Leggett in discussing Mr. Post yesterday, "and we intend giving him a grand reception. He is an extremist on single tax questions, and believes that the theory and principle should be applied not only to the economics, but to the home, to the arts and to the esthetics of life. He is clear and powerful in his discussion of the subject and leaves a lasting impression on the mind of his hearer." Mr. Post will enter the State by the south and will deliver his first lecture at Los Angeles on March 16. He will take part in a joint debate with Judge R. M. Widner on the subject of single tax on the following day, and will speak at Visalia on March 22, after which he will journey on to San Francisco. After speaking here on the 25th he will go to Oakland, where he will address the single-tax students and citizens on March 26. He will then go to Santa Rosa. Mr. Post's northern tour will include Portland, Tacoma, Seattle, Spokane and all the important points along the route eastward. The Single Tax Society has appointed the following committee to receive and entertain the lecturer: Joseph Leggett, H. L. Pleace, A. H. Sanborn, Thomas Watson, M. L. Gable, H. M. Welcome and James S. Reynolds.

HE IS WANTED FOR FORGERY.
E. B. BURLEIGH, ALIAS BRUCE, A FUGITIVE FROM SIOUX FALLS, ARRESTED.

ONE OF HIS BONDSMEN ALSO ANXIOUS TO HAVE HIM TAKEN BACK THERE.

Chief Crowley received a letter on Monday from W. H. Martin, Chief of Police of Sioux Falls, S. D., inclosing a photograph of E. B. Burleigh (alias Bruce), who



E. B. Burleigh, alias Bruce. (From a photograph.)

was believed to be in this city. Chief Martin stated that Burleigh was wanted in Sioux Falls for forgery, and asked that he be arrested. Detective Seymour was detailed on the case, and he recognized Burleigh on Market street from the photograph he had in his pocket. Seymour at once placed him under arrest and locked him up in the tanks. Burleigh is about 40 years of age and short in stature. Chief Martin was notified of the arrest yesterday morning. A reply was received to hold Burleigh and an officer would leave at once to take him back. Burleigh was seen in the City Prison. He disclaimed any knowledge of forgery in Sioux Falls, and said he never was there in his life. "I was arrested," he said, "in Louverne, Minn., for failing to cancel Government stamps on cigar-boxes. I was released on

bonds, and as my case does not come up for trial till April 19, I cannot understand why I should be arrested. My intention was, of course, to be there when my case is called." One of Burleigh's bondsmen is W. T. Doolittle of Sioux Falls. He wrote Attorney C. L. Potter of this city, asking him to use every effort to get Burleigh arrested, as the bond was for a large amount. That letter was received on Monday morning. The attorney sent his clerk to police headquarters with the letter and learned that the police of Sioux Falls were also after Burleigh. In this letter it was stated that Burleigh had been forging paper, but to what extent was not mentioned.

KNICKERBOCKER QUARTET.
Debut of a Promising Organization of Male Voices.

The Knickerbocker Quartet made its first appearance at a concert given in the Maple Hall of the Palace Hotel last night, and had every reason to be satisfied with the reception given it by an audience which nearly filled the hall.

The quartet, which consists of D. M. Lawrence, E. P. Crans, D. B. Crans, and H. Williamson, is certainly not hampered by lack of voice. All the performers had powerful vocal organs and produced a greater volume of sound than is usual in vocal quartets, without apparent effort.

There is a great fear stalking among the real music lovers of San Francisco that has a tendency to drive them, as individuals, seek the vicinity of some busy boiler yard where they may be unable to think. To think is to unbride this fear, and the fear brings chill and the headache, like a few cases of grip. The fear is that Fritz Scheel will be buying a ticket for the East one of these early spring days, and to the Chicago newspaper man and him of New York, also, will repeat the awful saying: "San Francisco is a joy town."

Oh! Oh! That to this extremity we should come at last. Et tu, Scheel! But it is exactly this extremity that confronts us, and if music herself shall be heard running disconsolately into discord, this thing shall plead her excuse. She is distraught. Mr. Scheel, with all the art and charm and magic of his baton, has failed in San Francisco.

When the terribly inquisitive newspaper man of those unfeeling Eastern newspapers shall put the question Mr. Scheel can do no less than shrug his shoulders, and then the reporter will do less than write down by way of interpretation, "San Francisco is a joy town," for Mr. Scheel speaks no English, whereby he might possibly explain that he meant no such thing. But if Mr. Scheel goes East he will probably be willing to let his shrug stand unexplained, even if he spoke the English, for against any explanation that anybody might undertake stands the fact that Mr. Scheel, being financially ruined, is not often the fortune of men to be backed, failed of public support in San Francisco.

Ten thousand dollars have been sunk in the four weeks of symphony concerts. The record of the Auditorium has been paid up to the 1st of April, but the series of concerts which were to continue through eight weeks will conclude at the end of the fourth for lack of patronage.

The reason is not because the music has not been all that was expected," said James H. Love in a talk about it last night. "Mr. Scheel is giving music equal to that given by any orchestra in the country. He is a better conductor than is the head of the famous Boston Symphony orchestra, and he has solists that have played as stars in the great orchestras of the world. The prices that have prevailed during these concerts under the auspices of the Metropolitan Musical Society have been very low, and yet nobody attends."

"These concerts have been fathered in such form as makes their failure nothing but a reflection on the money necessary to carry them, though was subscribed at the start, and everybody supposed they would be the social craze. Just look at this!"

One of the vocal soloists who took part in the concert, J. C. Hughes, easily bore away the palm. "Will of the Wisp," which he sang as an encore to "Thou Art My Life," by Maccheroni, was given in splendid style. R. P. Evans, while possessing a voice of considerable power, showed the need of study, and Miss Charlotte Vera Wate's faulty production entirely marred a voice that if properly placed might do better things. Miss Rosina Rosin, who sang a ballad by Tosti, was one of those who were popularly supposed to be contraltos, on account of extreme throatiness.

Professor Lombardero played the overture to "William Tell" as a mandarin solo in a manner that made his instrument almost as effective as a small orchestra. He was ably accompanied by Emil Cruelli, who later on in the program played a pianoforte "Scherzo" of his own composition.

"THE CLEMENCEAU CASE."
Successful Season at the Popular Alcazar Theater.

The version of the "Clemenceau Case" given at the Alcazar this week is a strong dramatization of a strong story, and a large audience was present at the opening performance of the new company. None of the salient points of the novel have been omitted, and the story is as strong now, even after numerous presentations, as when the book was the literary sensation of the day.

The part of Iza, around whom the story revolves, was taken by Rose Sullivan, whose form is well suited to the part and whose acting was acceptable.

The strongest part was that of Pierre Clemenceau, which was very well done by Mr. Henderson, who made quite a success. Constantine Ritz, who played the part of the hands of Henry Gilbert, and the other parts were fairly done.

Between the acts Miss Clara O'Brien did some clever juggling, and the O'Brien Sisters did a new whirlwind dance nicely.

"The Clemenceau Case" is to run for this week. Success of Temperance. Hoyt's "Temperance Town" opened its third week at the California Theater last night to a well-filled house. The comedy has been a great success here and will be continued until Sunday night. Next week Miss Emily Barker in "Our Flat."

IF MR. SCHEEL IS ALLOWED TO GO!

HORRORS UPON HORRORS! THIS CITY WOULD HAVE TO CONFESS ITS JAYNESS.

MUSICIANS SHY AT US NOW.

ONE MORE EFFORT TO ESTABLISH HIGH-CLASS MUSIC ON A FIRM FOOTING.

There is a great fear stalking among the real music lovers of San Francisco that has a tendency to drive them, as individuals, seek the vicinity of some busy boiler yard where they may be unable to think. To think is to unbride this fear, and the fear brings chill and the headache, like a few cases of grip. The fear is that Fritz Scheel will be buying a ticket for the East one of these early spring days, and to the Chicago newspaper man and him of New York, also, will repeat the awful saying: "San Francisco is a joy town."

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DISCUSSED THE CHARTER.
The Union for Practical Progress Spend a Profitable Evening.

The Union for Practical Progress met at the Builders' Exchange last night, and spent the evening in considering the new charter. Alfred Cridge was the principal speaker. He opposed the charter because in his opinion its great length would cause interminable litigation before its real meaning was decided. A general discussion followed, and the majority of the speakers opposed the document, though most of them confessed that they had not read it through. Among those who spoke were: M. M. Foote, F. W. Lynch, A. D. Miesegages, P. J. Healey, J. McGowan, J. Reynolds, Joseph Leggett and Dr. John A. Miller.

Pursuant to resolution, President C. C. Terrell appointed five men to prepare tentative addresses on subdivisions of the charter. These will be delivered at the next meeting of the club, which occurs on the 26th inst.

F. W. Lynch and A. D. Miesegages were appointed delegates to a meeting of the Labor Council next Monday night, at which a decision for or against the charter will be reached, and a permanent organization formed to influence voters in accordance with that decision.

Indicted for Counterfeiting. William J. Dean, D. Paquet and Giovanni Montebau were indicted for manufacturing and passing counterfeit money by the United States Grand Jury yesterday. Dean and Paquet were caught at work in Oakland and Montebau in Solano County. Their cases will be set for trial in a few days.

Accident to a Coalheaver. Thomas Bailey, a coalheaver, working on board the bark Highland Light, unloading at the Howard-street bunkers, fell down in the vessel's hold yesterday. When he was taken ashore it was found that his right hipbone was broken.

undertook to crowd the house they could do it with little effort; their presence alone would do much toward it—their following would do it. Many say there has been too much music all at once, and perhaps that is true. The need seems to be some relief to the music-lovers, who cannot stomach so much of it. Scheel gave too much for the money, really, with his ample programme, and complaisance in the matter of encores.

"Now there is to be another effort, this time in the line of opera. The great cost of bringing the great numbers of highly-gifted people incidental to the production of opera away out here has been a bar in that direction, for it was shown in the recent effort in that direction that we have no theater large enough to make a return of the money invested. The cost of bringing the Abbey & Grau Metropolitan Opera Company, orchestra and all, was estimated at \$87,000.

Now it is thought that with an excellent orchestra, with a chorus, with constant training, the principals and prima donnas could be brought here and San Francisco treat itself with grand opera just whenever the words might be spoken. It is to be a matter of next Friday afternoon, an initiation affair, with a concert to go with it, to take steps in that direction.

The idea is to organize a ladies' auxiliary to the Metropolitan Musical Society, after the plan of some Eastern organization, the members to pledge a certain financial support to all good music, this opera idea in particular. If this shall sufficiently materialize it will result in Mr. Scheel and his orchestra remaining where they are.

"Whatever happens," said Mr. Love, "Mr. Scheel must acknowledge that there are some people in San Francisco who can work wonders in half of next Friday don't think he will meet their equal in many places. They are John Parrott and others at the head of the Metropolitan Musical Society."

While admiring and regretting the ill success that has attended the later concerts under the direction of Mr. Scheel, some musical people attribute it to other causes than lack of appreciation. They say that Mr. Scheel's concerts called out crowds at first and were an unequalled success. But Mr. Scheel required an interpreter for everything he said, and suffered through bad management. Mr. Scheel fell into debt. What good business head, and managers looking after the orchestra it is hoped and believed success will attend it.

"Why shouldn't it?" said a member of the "Scheel" club, "the better conductor than Paner of the Boston Symphony, and his music is on a level, if not superior, to that organization. Their concerts are thronged at high prices, tickets are held at a premium, and sprang upon us. Why should they not be here—unless—unless it is a joy town?"

BY THE AMERICAN BAND.
Over Five Thousand Persons Carried Away With Wild Delight—An Excellent Programme.

There were more than 5000 persons in the Mechanics' Pavilion last night listening to the music of Director Roncovieri's American concert band, and if the enthusiasm of the big crowd was an evidence of their feelings the work of the largest band in America was joyfully accepted by the San Franciscans.

School children were, as is usual on these occasions, given a special treat. The band played a number of pieces especially selected for the young folks, and the children were very much pleased.

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General Bentine Arrives With Aid.
(Sketches by a "Call" artist from the screen.)

Monday and Saturday, admitted free, and as a consequence there was a constant series of juvenile rushes and scurries between the several pieces rendered. If the little ones got in the way of their elders it was accepted as part of the plan of pleasure, and good-nature prevailed on all sides.

Of pretty women there were scores, and the many unnumbered young men looked right and left in semi-bewilderment at the dainty forms that met them on every side. There was fun and amusement, and the more sedate people looked on and laughed reminiscentially. It was a carnival of music and jollity from which criticism was barred.

The various illustrations of the music were received with wild outbursts of delight by the young folks, and the shrill whistles and hoots of the small boys threatened to drown the energetic efforts of the hundred men on the stage.

The medley selection of popular songs brought out in strong relief the ability of the band, which were well accompanied by the many musicians. But it was when the Midwinter Fair was recalled in detail by the screen pictures and the band that the crowd went wild and insisted on a encore. The Turks, the dancing girls and all the attractions of the Midway Pleasure were shown on the screens and recognized with delight.

The views of celebrated paintings which brightened the Washington strongly the front proved that patriotism was yet strong in man, woman and child in San Francisco. The well-known negro pictures of the "Darktown Events" called out strong applause, as did the next piece, which was descriptive of General Custer's fight on the Little Big Horn.

The piece is a splendid work and the Indian motifs especially well brought out. It is in part as follows: Sioux Indian war dance—night before the battle. Custer's camp before forming the line of march. Custer's cavalry on march to Sioux's camp, the sound of horses' hoofs in the distance. Custer's cavalry with band playing "Red, White and Blue," the Indians responding with their customary war song. The sound of battle horns in which our great general lost his life. Arrival of reinforcements, General Bentine and cavalry. Custer's burial, volley of shots, muffled drums and bugle sounding the last call over our great general's grave. Final: "Nearer, My God, to Thee."

The picture of General Bentine's arrival with aid was received with enthusiasm, and the battle scene, when it seemed as though all the band were firing howitzers, was particularly strong. Call after call showed the appreciation of the crowd, and the band was playing a fire-engine rushing out of its house at the first sound of the bell, was shown without music because the repeated encores had practically doubled the length of the programme. It was when it was shown that Roncovieri was being played the big crowd seemed half-inclined to stay longer and applaud until they got more music, but the tired musicians packed up their instruments and the band was about to disband the pleasant musical evening.

Nothing spurious is found in the Almighty Dollar (Cigar).

WANT LECTURES ON ASTRONOMY.

THE REGENTS ASK MORE WORK FROM MOUNT HAMILTON OBSERVERS.

DID NOT PAY DUNNE'S BILL.

THE STREET CONTRACTOR MAY HAVE TO BRING SUIT FOR HIS PAY.

The Board of Regents of the State University met in regular session yesterday, Regents Black, Kellogg, Bartlett, Hallidie, Hellman, Houghton, Martin, Marye and Rodgers being present.

A long discussion arose over the recommendation by the committee on internal administration that only occasional lectures be given at Berkeley by the astronomers of the Lick Observatory instead of regular lectures as proposed at the last meeting. A letter from Professor Holden favoring the occasional system was read. Regents Rodgers and Hellman spoke at length against the recommendation, declaring that the needs of the university should be consulted rather than the convenience of the astronomers at Mount Hamilton. Regent Houghton thought that the astronomers were already overworked and disappointed giving them any more to do. The matter was finally referred to the committee with instructions to formulate some plan by which the lectures should be regularly given.

Hadi Ephraim Beniguiat has presented to the university an apparatus for distilling attar of roses. The gift was formally acknowledged and the apparatus transferred to the College of Pharmacy.

John C. Merriam was appointed instructor of paleontology at \$1800 a month, his salary to commence August 1 next. He has been doing some gratuitous work in that department, and his appointment was strongly recommended by Professor L. E. Landstrom.

Gustave E. Fanchew was appointed instructor in French at \$100 a month, vice S. D. Huntington, resigned.

At the request of Professor Howison, G. M. Stratton's leave of absence on half pay was extended to August 1, 1895. He is an instructor in the university and is in many studying experimental psychology with a view of taking charge of that department on his return. His half pay amounts to \$50 a month.

It was decided to preserve three copies of the series of photographs prepared for exhibition at the Midwinter Fair. One of these is to be kept available for future exhibitions, another to be preserved in portfolio as a permanent historical record of the university, and the third deposited in the different departments of the institution subject to the orders of the president.

The committee on grounds were given \$50 for painting Boston ivy about the building and \$500 for other improvements. They wanted \$1400.

It was reported that to light the library by electricity from the university plant involves an equipment expenditure of \$3790 and an annual expense of \$757.50. The electricity from the Berkeley Electric Light Company would cost equipment \$3760, annual expense \$1125. If gas is to be used new pipes must be laid. No action was taken.

Bills for the month of February, aggregating \$17,681.99, were approved and ordered paid.

The bill of J. J. Dunne for grading College street, a street of Berkeley, adjoining the university grounds, amounting to \$1477, was returned by the finance committee with the report that there were no funds available for its payment, and that no work had been done without authority. An opinion from Attorney John B. Mhoon was read, stating that the grounds of the

AT THE FIRST ALARM.
(Sketches by a "Call" artist from the screen.)

university are not subject to a lien for improvements ordered by the municipality. Mr. Flynn was empowered to employ a printer for one month at \$75, to do certain work which has heretofore been done by a boy at \$30 a month. The boy has accepted a better situation.

Recommendations by President Kellogg that W. C. Blasdale's salary be increased \$10 a month in lieu of compensation for summer school work, that Professor W. C. Jones be allowed \$100 expenses to attend an important educational convention in Denver next July, and that Professor Soule be empowered to purchase a needed surveying transit were referred to the finance committee. Its members intimated that their action will be unfavorable.

THAT'S FINE!

Only one thing cheap about this DIVAN—price. Silk-covered, in-laid mahogany.

—\$17— Not "special," not "cut," not "reduced"—but our REGULAR price. An ornament to any one's parlor—why not yours? **INDIANAPOLIS FURNITURE CO.** 750 Mission St.

NEW TO-DAY-AMUSEMENTS.
BALDWIN THEATER.
AL HAYMAN & CO. (Incorporated), Proprietors.
Second and Last Week—Last Matinee Saturday.
MISS MARIE.
BUTLER LECTURES.
Supported by Her Own Excellent Company, presenting Henry Arthur Jones' Powerful Play, **JUDAH.**
By Arrangement with E. S. WILLARD.
EXTRA!
HAVE YOU
Thought that the first Real Comic Opera of the Season is announced for
MONDAY EVENG.,
March 18, and to TOMORROW MORNING at 8 o'clock Seats and Boxes for sale.
GO ON SALE FOR THE FENCING MASTER
As presented by the Superb Company of 60 Artists Under the direction of F. G. Whitney.

STOCKWELL'S THEATER.
S. F. A. Co., Proprietors.
Leonard Grover, Manager.
Matinees Saturday and Sunday.
The Two Greatest Shows on Earth Combined in One.
\$3500 Expenses This Star Week.
HUMPTY DUMPTY
AND THE **BLACK CROOK.**
ENTIRE DOUBLE COMPANY.
Two Clowns, The Star Dog Circus, The Monkey Circus, A Great Army of Specialists, The Glorious Pageant, "The Shower of Gold."
Positively No Free List This Week. Prices Just the Same—10c, 15c, 25c, 35c, and 50c.

MOROSCO'S GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
The Handsomest Family Theater in America. WALTER MOROSCO, Sole Lessee and Manager.
THIS EVENING AT 8.
Second Week and Regular Matinees. **EXTRAORDINARY PRODUCTION**
Of Sims and Pettit's Great Melodrama, **IN THE RANKS!**
Great Success of MAUD EDNA HALL.
Evening Prices—10c, 25c and 50c. Matinees Saturday and Sunday. Seats on Sale from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

TO-NIGHT ONE WEEK ONLY
Grand Production Leconte's Masterpiece, **GIROFLE--GIROFLA**
Monday, March 18—"NANON."
In Preparation. Look for PRINCESS. In Preparation. Look for SKITTIE.
Popular Prices—25c and 50c.

METROPOLITAN MUSICAL SOCIETY'S CONCERTS
AT THE AUDITORIUM.
Herr FRITZ SCHEEL, Kapellmeister.
LAST WEEK!
THIS AFTERNOON AT 2 O'CLOCK, **PUBLIC SYMPHONY REHEARSAL.**
Overture, "In Autumn" by Grieg. Symphony in G minor by Beethoven. Suite, Casse Noisette by Tchaikovsky. Thursday Evening, Fourth Symphony Concert. Friday and Saturday, Popular Concert. **SUNDAY, MARCH 17.**
IRISH NATIONAL NIGHT.
PRICES: Admission to Popular Concerts, 25c; Admission to Symphony Concerts, 50c; Reserved Seats 50c extra. Seats on sale at Sherman, Clay & Co.'s daily, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

MECHANICS' PAVILION.
MONSTER MUSICAL FESTIVAL—
AND
PROMENADE FAIR!
AMERICAN CONCERT BAND!
ALFRED RONCOVIERI, Director.
ILLUSTRATED MUSIC.
ADDED FEATURES:
Turkish Theater! Royal Marionettes! Mysterious Illusions! Foster's Tamale Grotto! Programme Changed Every Night.
General Admission with reserved seats... 25 cents.
American Night Next Friday.

CALIFORNIA THEATER
AL HAYMAN & CO. (Incorporated)... Proprietors.
THE IS SHORT!
ONLY A FEW MORE PERFORMANCES!
HOTTS
A TEMPERANCE TOWN
From Hoyt's Theater, New York.
L. R. STOCKWELL as Mink Jones.
—MARCH 1

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THE "CRABS" ALL HAD AN OUTING.

FIVE SELLING RACES AFFORDED
THE "SKATES" A CHANCE
TO WIN OUT.

REY ALTA WON AT 20 TO 1.

HYMAN ONCE MORE PROVED A
"GOOD THING" AND WON
AT 6 TO 1.

The card throughout yesterday was made up of cheap selling races, and the public appreciated the fact by staying away. The attendance as well as the betting was light, the plungers not caring to wager much money on plagues that are worth a hundredth part of the coin they put up.

Notwithstanding the badly mixed condition of the card three favorites managed to land the money. The one long-priced outsider to win was Rey Alta, who gathered in the second race very handsly. Starting in the betting at 20 to 1, twelve could be had against him at post time.

For the opening race, a short six-furlong run, Don Cesar went to the post at 7 to 10 favorite, and won easily from Prince vine, who beat Emma Mack a head for the place in a drive. Of the outsiders Mowitza received the most backing.

Three good things went astray in the second race, a full six-furlong jaunt. According to the bookmakers' odds the race seemed to be between Amette, Ledalia and Sympathetic's Last, the odds against all three being a shade better than 2 to 1 at post time.

Rey Alta, against whom 20 to 1 could be taken at one time, upset calculations by taking the lead shortly after the flag fell, and leading all the way to the finish. He won easily by a length and a half, and was followed by two lengths. Amette, who got away from the post last, ran a splendid race, beating Ledalia half a length for second place.

The favorite, Lennie B, captured the light water-weight race at seven furlongs, after Carr had laid away with the mare until he struck the stretch, when he came on and won handsly by a length. Remus, a 60 to 1 shot, got the place, two lengths in the second choice, Wagoner. The start was a poor one, Adolph being left at the post.

Nine third-rate timber-toppers went to the post in the steeplechase, Three Forks being the only one in the betting. The race was won easily by a length and a half, and was followed by two lengths. Amette, who got away from the post last, ran a splendid race, beating Ledalia half a length for second place.

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weight race. At one stage of the game he looked a winner, but quit badly in the stretch. Chalky Quinn snapped up all the 3 1/2 to 1 against Sympathetic's Last. Billy Beverly, along with the other big bettors, had a bet on Don Cesar. Bookmaker Hayden also had a bet on the son of Brutus.

Jim Neil made a killing over Rey Alta's victory. Harry Harris laid him one bet of \$100 to \$50. Fred Cowan thought Mary S good enough to win the last race and bet some money that way. Riley Grannan also had a good bet on Curly Shield's mare.

The light weight on Amette caught the eye of Barney Schreiber. It cost him a dollar or two. Following are the starters in today's running events:

First race, five-eighths of a mile (selling, maidens)—Myron 85, Ladamer 87, Soledad 89, Ontario 89, Monroe 101, Prince Devine 95, Mabel T 102, Soledad 108, Miss Willoughby 102, Kingston 101, Rosalie 99.

Second race, seven-eighths of a mile (selling)—Muttner 93, Curney 96, My Sweetheart 88, Roma 100, Marietta 88, Steadfast 93, St. Jacob 97, Arno 97, Joe Winners 100, Espectance 101, Prince 96.

Third race, five-eighths of a mile, Rancho de Paso stakes for two-year-olds—Monitor 12, Santa Bella 115, Crescendo 118, Rey del Bando 118, Red Pike 115, Eventide 107, Elsie Ferguson 101, Leda 115.

Fourth race, one mile, handicap—Ingomar 115, Thornhill 113, McLight 111, Realization 108, Pecos 108, Don Caster 87, Prince 87, Fifth race, five-eighths of a mile, selling—Charger 103, Tim Murphy 121, Clacquer 94, Mustang 106, Red Bird 87, Mollie K 79, Vigor 111.

THE GOVERNOR HAS APPOINTED
JAMES M. MORRISON OF
SACRAMENTO.

A SPORTSMAN WHO WILL SEE THAT
THE GAME LAWS OF THE STATE
ARE ENFORCED.

Governor Budd has appointed James M. Morrison of Sacramento Fish and Game Commissioner to succeed Joseph D. Redding, who has resigned.

Captain Morrison is a prominent sportsman who takes considerable interest in shooting and fishing. He was one of the leading spirits in the State Sportsmen's Convention which met in the city about one year ago to revise the game laws and propose a bill which is now in the hands of the Committee on Fish and Game at Sacramento. Mr. Morrison is the owner of extensive marsh lands adjacent at Sacramento on which his friends and club members have many pleasant hours' shooting during the open season.

There is no doubt that Mr. Morrison will prove a valuable acquisition to the State so far as the introduction of game birds is concerned. The Legislature has granted the Fish Commission several thousand dollars which was to have been expended in the introduction and propagation of game birds, but with the exception of a few Chukars, which were quickly destroyed by vermin, as the birds roost on the ground—nothing in the way of introducing foreign birds has been attempted.

As Governor Budd is himself a first-class sportsman, an excellent wing shot, he calculated well when appointing Mr. Morrison. The former will do much to advance the interest in all matters that pertain to fish, and it goes without saying that Mr. Morrison will prove the right man in the right place so far as the protection and propagation of game birds is concerned.

The third Commissioner will in all probability be selected from among the prominent sportsmen of the southern country.

LATE CYCLING NEWS.

The Olympic Club has Announced Its
Relay Team for 1895—A Postponement in San Jose.

Wilbur J. Edwards and the Rambler team went over to try the mile course in the afternoon. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon the men went out to try a quarter of a mile, but one of the cars of the quadruplet broke off at the start, so no attempt was made. Edwards thinks he will try again to-day, and has hopes of lowering his mile record of 1:34.15.

The Garden City Cyclers have postponed their April meet one week, and it is now billed to take place on April 19 and 20.

The Olympic Club Wheelmen have announced their relay team for 1895. The team has been carefully picked out from among their 150 members by R. L. Long and W. T. Hobson and is as follows: W. F. Foster, C. R. Coulter, W. H. Haley, R. L. Long, Charles Castleman, W. T. Hobson, E. Chapman, B. W. Bernhardt, W. T. Christ, C. F. Lemmon.

The Garden City Cyclers will hold matinee races on their new track next Sunday afternoon, when it will be tried for the first time. Ziegler, Hackett and Coulter went down to San Jose yesterday to train. Edwards, Osen and the rest of the Rambler team will be there in a few days also to try for track records. Bald and Macdonald, with Trainer Windle, will journey to San Jose to-day, there to commence active training for the approaching racing season. They will race in California on the following dates: April 16, San Francisco; April 19 and 20, San Jose; May 1, Oakland; May 30, San Francisco; after which time they will go East. Ziegler and his team will go East the latter part of April, after the meet at San Jose.

PALO ALTO ATHLETES.

Events and Entries for the Preliminary
Field Day to be Held at the
University.

Next Friday afternoon the first preliminary field day will be held at Stanford University. Every one is on the qui vive to discover what a good trainer and a fine track can do in developing men.

The following is a list of events and entries as announced by Track Captain Dave

584. FIFTH RACE—Six furlongs, selling; purse \$300.

585. THIRD RACE—Seven furlongs, selling; purse \$300.

586. LIGHT WATER-WEIGHTS; PURSE \$300.

587. FIFTH RACE—"Short course" selling; purse \$400.

588. FIFTH RACE—"Six furlongs, selling; purse \$300.

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Brown. Most of the events are handicapped:

AMATEUR ATHLETIC EVENTS.

An Entertainment for the Berkeley
Team—Handball Tournament.

It is proposed to give a grand athletic exhibition at the Olympic Club grounds in the near future, the proceeds of which will be turned over to the team of athletes which will be selected to represent the University of California in the Eastern athletic competitions. It will be known in a few days when the exhibition will be given, and then the clubs comprising the Pacific Athletic Association will be notified.

There is considerable doubt as to the genuineness of Scoggins' ten-second record made last year on the campus at Berkeley. Scoggins will certainly be one of the athletes who will cross the mountains in May, and if he can cover 100 yards of ground at the rate of ten yards a second he should certainly be heard from most favorably as a star of scratches in the events in which he will wear the blue and gold—the colors of the University of California.

It would appear from the interest now manifested in outdoor athletics at Palo Alto that the Berkeley boys will do well to look to their laurels. This is what the official organ of the Stanford students, "The Palo Alto," says:

There has been a decided improvement in the past two weeks among the boys who are working earnestly and following the instructions of Trainer Hunter. Most of the athletes seem to realize the responsibility that rests on them of giving the university more glory in track events than has ever fallen to it. Our standing with Berkeley in track events is decidedly lower than it should be, since real interest and earnest work has at last manifested itself there is hope for a far better showing hereafter. Such overwhelming victories of Berkeley are certainly events of the past.

Committees, consisting of Professor Edwards, Colt and Lang, for Berkeley, and Frankenhimer, Lewis and Zion, for Stanford, held a meeting to revise the rules concerning intercollegiate athletics formulated at a previous meeting. The most important changes made were these: The clause changing the date of the annual football game was stricken out; also the one compelling a track race in 1897 was agreed to recommend that after 1898 none but graduates of the two universities should be employed as football coaches. The Stanford men were not in favor of this idea, but agreed to let the matter rest with the athletic board. It was agreed to recommend that a boathouse be held in 1897, but that it enter into the new agreement simply as a recommendation.

The handball of the Reliance Athletic Club will commence on the evening of the 20th inst. A few of the most prominent players who are in practice for the tournament are: F. Cair, George Mahoney, Phil Carlson, Oliver Carlson, J. Carlson, J. A. Young, J. Campbell, P. Cadigan, M. Moore, J. Raynes, F. Buckley, C. Lefevre, A. Whitaker, F. Hersey, C. Downey, C. F. Smith, Oscar Brilling, Harry Quinn and others. The officers of the club have stated that the winners of the tournament will be pitted against the six leading players of the Olympic Club of this city.

Handball Tournament.

The final game in the handball tournament of the Olympic Club was played at the Occidental last night. It was the team championship in the first place, the players being J. C. Nealon and Al Hampton and J. C. McCleary and Charles Sullivan. There was a close contest, and Nealon and Hampton won by the following score:

Nealon and Hampton..... 5 21 21 21
McCleary and Sullivan..... 21 14 6 10

New Orleans Races.

NEW ORLEANS, March 12.—The weather was rainy and warm to-day, and the track dead:

Five furlongs, Chenoa won, Herkimer second, Maquett third. Time, 1:05 1/2.

Six furlongs, Alcazar won, Lucasta second, Joco third. Time, 1:18 1/2.

Seven and a half furlongs, Mote won, Rapid second, Verd third. Time, 1:38 1/2.

Six furlongs, Gold Dust won, Tramp second, Hodgson third. Time, 1:17 1/2.

Six furlongs, Colonel Almond won, Verd second, Adah Foy third. Time, 1:21.

Hotel Arrivals.

GRAND HOTEL.

R. A. Long, Willow Springs, College City S. A. Tistig Jr., Cincinnati 4, Buckingham, Ukiah Dr. H. H. Black, Black Bluffs Station

W. E. Ward, Willow Springs, College City S. A. Tistig Jr., Cincinnati 4, Buckingham, Ukiah Dr. H. H. Black, Black Bluffs Station

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MIXED RESULTS OVER IN OAKLAND.

AN INTERESTING CONTEST PROM-
ISED BETWEEN HEITMAN
AND KAYSER.

MRS. MOSS WINS HER CASE.

THEY HAILED FROM SAN FRANCISCO
AND WANTED THE WEDDING
KEPT SECRET.

The smoke has cleared away from the Oakland political battlefield, showing decidedly mixed results. The Mayor and City Attorney-elect are Populists and will constitute a majority of the Board of Public Works, and it is thought the many offices controlled by the new board will mostly go to Populists. The new board will control the Police, Fire and Street departments.

The Non-Partisans will, as at present, control the City Council, with a membership of 7.

A peculiar feature of the election, and one that will probably cause trouble, is the fact that the Mayor and City Attorney-elect are Populists and will constitute a majority of the Board of Public Works, and it is thought the many offices controlled by the new board will mostly go to Populists. The new board will control the Police, Fire and Street departments.

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